

#### By Margaret Shapiro and Michael Dobbs

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1.1.5

Washington Post Service MOSCOW - Russia will take its first substantial step away from seven decades of Communist economics on Thursday when state-set. prices for most goods will be abolished and free-market prices, very likely three or four times higher, will take effect in stores across the republic

President Boris N. Yeltsin and his advisers are hoping that the move will pull the economy out of its fall and bring food, clothes, light builts, matches, gasoline and the legion of other scarce items back onto the bare shops.

Many others, however, believe that this shock therapy is too late and poorly planned, and will very likely lead only to food riots, social unrest and, most worrisome, disillusion-ment with the whole idea of democracy and a market economy.

A semiofficial research organization associ-ated with Mikhail S. Gorbachev warned this week that the lifting of price controls was likely to lead to significant popular unrest that would

#### quickly undermine the effectiveness of the changes.

The huge and ill-humored imes snaking out of virtually every store over the last few days demonstrated just how nervous people are about the future. Two people were killed this weekend as tempers flared on one long bread

Until Tuesday night, when stores closed for the New Year, Muscovites were standing for hours at state grocery stores to stock up on whatever they could find among the pairy pickings at still-subsidized prices.

Elsewhere, sticker shock has already set in: At the farmers markets and burgeoning private kiosks that sell everything from clothes to vod-kiosks that sell everything from clothes to vod-but broke into an open sprint in the last couple of weeks, which made the goods unattainable for all but a privileged few.

On New Year's Day, with the government and most stores and factories closed, Russians seemed happy to have one day to catch their breath from the anxiety and exhaustion of evervday life.

play in the snow with their children.

"It's a new year," said a fur-hatted Russian oman with a shrug as she and friends strolled along a snow-covered lane on the outskirts of the capital.

A retired teacher taking a break at her spare-ly furnished country dacha said she had grown enough potatoes, onions, tomatoes and other vegetables so that she would not starve, no matter what happens.

"Others are afraid," she said, "but I'm not terribly worried."

In an apparent effort to prepare the popula-tion for the difficulties ahead, Russian television reminded viewers that the country had survived harsh economic times at the end of World War II, when many starved, and could do so again.

One program broadcast pictures of hungry mothers and children after the war, but showed others dancing and trying to enjoy life despite

Many parents took the opportunity of a day off from both work and hours of food lines to the change in economic policy would lead to hyperinflation, mass unemployment and further declines in industrial production.

The report predicted a "political tug of war" within the Russian government between the monetarists around Mr. Yeltsin's principal eco-nomie adviser, Yegor Gaidar, and ministers responsible for the social protection of millions

of Russian citizens living beneath the poverty The fund, which was established after the abortive coup in August hy Communist hard-iners, will form the basis of a new Gorbachev

Foundation, for sociopolitical research. The former Soviet leader is expected to become honorary head of the foundation.

Although Mr. Gorbachev has said that he has no intention of leading the political opposition to Mr. Veltsin, he has made it clear that he reserves the right to publicly criticize his former protege and rival. The foundation is likely to provide Mr. Gorbachev with a dignified plat-form for sniping at the Russian government,



## Nuclear Pact By 2 Koreas: 'Šea Change' **On Peninsula**

By Don Oberdorfer Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — A surprising agreement reached by North and South Korea to ban atnmic weapons from the Korean Peninsula appears to be a major step toward averting a potential nuclear crisis in northeast Asia.

Though some crucial details remain upsettled, the joint declaration initialed at the border village of Panmunjom reflects "a real sea change" in the atmosphere of the hitterly divided peninsula and may arise from a "fundamental evolution" in North Korea, according to a senior State Department official.

The Bush administraunn, which made the outcome easier with unusually flexible military decisinns, welcomed the agreeement and said that "it demonstrates the primary importance of North-South dialogue as a means of resolving tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

[South Korean television reported Wednesday that the presidents of North and South Korea would meet in March. Page 2.1

The North-South agreement was com-pleted five days before President George Bush's scheduled arrival on Sunday in Seoul and was the product of months of intensive negotiations involving Wash-ington as well as Seoul and Pynngyang, with pressure exerted nn North Korea fram Tokyo, Beijing, Moscow and several other capitals,

The negnulations and the pressures, which have been building for several years, came to a climax after U.S. intelli-gence concluded that North Korea might be capable of producing weapons-grade plutonium as early as mid-1992 and a nuclear weapon a year or so thereafter. The possible acquisition of nuclear weapons by Nnrth Korea, one of the most isolated and heavily militarized govern-ments in the world, has been described hy the U.S. adminstration as the most serious security threat in Asia.

State and Defense Department officials pointed out that the accord initialed Tuesday left unresolved the practical arrangements and the specific suspected nuclear sites that will be subject to mutual inspection by North and South. There is also no firm North Korean pledge on permitting the long-postponed Interna-tional Atomic Energy Agency inspections of its nuclear facilities, although Pyong-yang was reported to have promised that See KOREA, Page 13

Salvadoran Pact To End 12 Years **Of Civil War** 



**But Vance Emphasizes Cease-Fire Must Precede** A Peacekeeping Force

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — Serbia and Croatia have accepted a United Nations peace plan in a significant step toward deploying peacekeeping forces in Yugoslavia, the UN envoy, Cyrus R. Vance, said here Wednesday.

Mr. Vance, after a meeting with President Franjn Tudjman of Croatia, said, "I have seen steps taken that have not been taken before, the acceptance of our proposed plan in its entirety hy both sides."

Despite the optimism, the problems ahead are daunting. Fnurteen cease-fires brokered by the European Community and the United Nations have collapsed, and the United Nations will not deploy a peacekeeping force unless an effective cease-fire takes hold.

As Mr. Vance met with Croatian leaders on Wednesday in Zagreb, fighting between Cro-atian forces. Serbian irregulars and the Serbdominated federal army continued across the republic, with the army attacking some areas with rockets.

Mr. Vance, who is assessing the feasibility of the plan to send some 10,000 UN troops to Yugnslavia, reversed an initially pessimisuc

view nf the situation in Yugoslavia. "The situation is radically changed since I came and nbserved what I had nhserved." Mr. Vance said. "We have a way to go but we, 1 think, have made some real progress."

He re-emphasized that any use of UN troops depended upon a cease-fire's taking hold.

Mr. Vance held talks with the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic; his defense minister, Veljko Kadijevic, and members of the federal presidency, now reduced to a Serb-led rump, in Belgrade on Tuesday. He said he would take part in talks involving.

the Croatian armed forces and the Serb-led

Yugoslav Army, possibly starting Thursday. The UN plan envisages that the Yugoslav Army pull out of Croatia and that UN forces be sent into three crisis spots: parts of easiern Slavonia, Western Slavonia and Krajina.

The three areas, all with large Serbian popu-lations, have been the focus of fighting trig-gered by Croatia's declaration of independence last June.

Croatia says 6,000 people have heen killed. Mario Nobilo, an adviser to Mr. Tudjman, said in an interview that in addition to Croatia and the federal authorities, representatives of Serbian militants in Croatia also had accepted the UN plan.

There have been claims that the militants have acted on their own, contributing to the hreakdown of the 14 previous cease-fires.

Artillery exchanges were reported Wednes-day along the entire front in eastern Croatia and in Karlovac, a strategic city southwest of Zagreb. Infantry clashes were reported Wednesday around the port city of Zadar, and Croatian artillery shelled the nearby Serb-held town nf Benkovac. Encouraged by Germany's decision to extend diplomatic recognition, Croatia has been on the offensive in recent weeks as it seeks to recover some of the territory that it has lost to Serhian forces. Western diplomats said that in this period the Croats have violated the ceasefire agreement reached in Geneva on Nov. 23 more often than the Yugoslav Army. "What you've got now is a Croatian offensive and an army counteroffensive," the diplomat said The UN proposal provides for the complete withdrawal of all Yugoslav Army, Croauan National Guard and Serbian territorial-defense and irregular units from zones of conflict and tension within Croatia, which would then be demilitarized and designated as United Nations protected areas. The Yugoslav Army has pledged to remove all its forces from Croatia, just as it did when it pulled back its army from Slovenia last fall See TRUCE, Page 13

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A CIA Worry: Sale of Soviet **Atom Expertise** 

By Elaine Sciolino

ficials are expressing apprehension that the economic deterioration of the former Soviet Umon, the demoralization of its military forces and an expected high rate of unemployment may prompt some of its leading experts with

the know-how for making nuclear weapons to sell their services abroad. A classified report prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence bureaus and agencies on weapons proliferation in the former Soviet Union warns that the potential for nuclear mercenaries is more worrisome than the danger of nuclear-related materials going astray, because the materials are easier to control, according to officials familiar with the

Other nuclear-weapons experts both inside and outside the administration said they be-lieved the danger of the Soviet brain-drain could be overstated, -

They say that even with the know-how, the crucial ingredient in making a nuclear bomb is sufficient quantities of plutonium or highly enriched weapons-grade manum, which are subject to strict international controls and et-

subject to strict international controls and ex-tremely difficult to acquire. The intelligence, report is one of about a -dozen brief analyses on the breakup of the Soviet Union ordered by Robert M. Gates, the director of Central Intelligence. It estimates that 900,000 military officials

and civilians work in the nuclear-weapons com-munity - from blue-collar workers running lathes for nuclear weapons and academicians with theoretical knowledge about the state of nuclear materials to military personnel responsible for deploying and maintaining the weap-

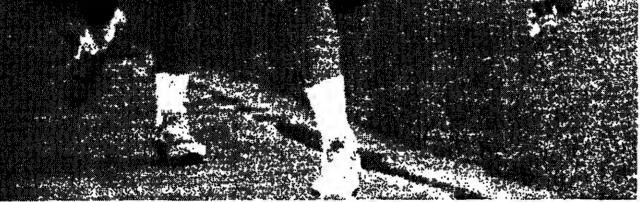
Of that number, some senior administration officials estimate, as many as 2,000 people in the former Soviet Union have an intimate knowledge of nuclear-weapons design, and 3,000 to 5,000 people have worked in uranium enrichment or platonium production.

"A large percentage of these people could be of value to foreign bayers," said one expert in . ×. the Bush administration.

The intelligence report, which has been circulated to President George Bush and other semor policymakers, presents a worst-case scenarin of what is likely to happen when unemployed scientists, military officers and academicians who have made their livelihoods in the nuclear-weapons industry meet up with huvers who are already visiting the former republics.

The potential problem is so serious that the.

See WEAPONS, Page 13



Deteis Cook/The A

GETTING OFF ON THE RIGHT FOOT - President George Bush on the run Wednesday in Australia, where he told leaders that Washington would not retreat from close military and economic ties. "We know friends when we see them," he said. Page 2.

## Japan Quietly Begins to Expand Intelligence Network

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service

TOKYO --- Japan is quietly moving to reshape and expand its intelligence operations in an effort to wean itself from its dependence on U.S. analysis of threats to its economic and military security.

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Officials here say they are not hiring spics and would steer clear of creating a single, large intelligence agency. Their biggest concern, they say, is to avoid rekindling memories of the Japanese secret police of half a century ago. But over the last several months, officials of

both the Foreign Ministry and the Japan Self-Defense Agency have described, in deliberately

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service

the taste of confrontation. He was at Check-

point Charlie in August 1961, when U.S.

tanks stared down Soviet forces as the Berlin

Ask him the names of the tunnels they dug under Bernauer Strasse or over in Heinrich-

Heine-Strasse, and he can give you the details

until the police moved in, and the last ones

surrender the small outdoor annex to his

"He's used to fighting," said Volker Has-semer, Berlin's minister for development.

"Everything he has, he has achieved by fight-

Mr. Hassemer hopes to mediate an agree-

Now he is embroiled in a battle of his own,

Wall was being huilt.

never made it.

BERLIN - Rainer Hildebrandt knows

vague terms, plans to train hundreds of new intelligence analysts and spend a large amount of money in improve human and electronic information-gathering.

In part, the effort seems spurred by Japan's feelings of acute insecurity over the quality of its intelligence during the collapse of the Soviet Union, whose Far East bases have been the focus of Japanese concern for more than four decades, and about North Korea's effort in build nuclear weapons.

"Japan is behind by half a century in its ability to collect and utilize information compared in other countries," said Seiki Nishihiro,

a former deputy minister of defense and one of the architects of the new intelligence effort. "In the Cold War era, the world moved in teams," he said, "and as a member of the

American-led team, our judgment was not so important. Now, Japan needs its own ability." Over the next year, the Foreign Ministry says it will create an International Information Bu-

reau and hire 100 to 200 new analysts, mostly gional specialists. The Japan Self-Defense Agency is putting up

new headquarters in Tokyo, including one large building that officials say will house an intelligence unit patterned after the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency.

Where Berlin Wall Stood, a New Standoff at Checkpoint Charlie

An official of the agency, described the new unit's task as "tactical information gathering," focusing particularly on North Korea, the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union and the Gulf.

"The whole structure will not be in place for another 10 years," the official said. "But ideally, we need our own sources of information. If we had to contribute to a peacekeeping force in Cambodia, right now we would not know what we are getting into."

The defense agency is also increasing its ability to intercept signals, a task that it has See JAPAN, Page 2

By Lee Hockstader Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York --- Salvadoran government and guerrilla representatives reached agreement on Wednesday setting terms for a cease-fire, political and security guarantees and an end to their 12-year civil war, which has cost 75,000 lives.

The agreement sets in motion a formal ceasefire beginning Feh. 1 and culminating with the disarmament and demobilization of the guerrillas by Oct. 31.

"The war is over," said Assistant Secretary of State Bernard W. Aronson, the top official for Latin America in the Bush administration. "For the Salvadoran people, it's the best New Year's present imaginable."

President Alfredo Crisuani, a moderate who defied conservative extremists to reach sweeping compromises with the guernillas, praised the rebels' courage in agreeing to the cease-fire and said, "We feel much relieved, and we trust real progress can now be made by the Salvadoran people."

An official signing ceremony is to take place in Mexico on Jan. 16. Although the cease-fire does not begin for a month, Mr. Aronson said the hulk of the fighting was in all likelihood over now,

The breakthrough was the culmination of 20 months of on-again, off-again, peace talks un-der the auspices of the United Nations. It came See SALVADOR, Page 13

#### Kiosk

#### **Minor Israeli Parties**

#### **Clear a Budget Path**

JERUSALEM (AP) - The religinus parties in Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's coalition government settled a feud over money Wednesday night, clearing the way for the Knesset, or parliament, in vnte nn the 1992 hudget. Religion Minis-ter Avner Shaki said the Shas and National Religious parties had reached agreement on the matter that had forced Israel

in begin the year without a hudget. The impasse was broken when Mr. Shaki, of the National Religious Party, agreed not to hinder the flow of \$130 million for religious schools and cultural activities to Shas and two other religious parties. The government was to present the hudget for a vote Thursday morning.

#### Will Market Rally Lead the Economy?

With the stock market railying and the economy limping, something has to give: The economy should pick up, or the market may have to surrender. Page 9.

#### **General News**

Senator Bob Kerrey is seeking to show he's more than just a pretty face in the Democratic presidential race. Page 5. **Business / Finance** 

| show compassion for Ameri                             | tomakers to take a car a |
|---|--|
| High-tech industry goes glo<br>ing national planners. |  |
| Crossword   | Page 16  |

On Nov. 9, 1989, as the wall was opened, Mr. Hildebrandt stood at the Brandenburg. Gate to welcome the East Germans crossing to the West. But in the years before that he had tended the flame and today he receives visitors in the little museum just a block of tenements away from where the tanks had their standoff.

Checkpoint Charlie.

of how East Germans slid through to freedom In the spirit of improvisation that marked the efforts to pierce the wall, the museum is an informal kind of place. When Mr. Hildebrandt, 77, receives visitors, he cats grapes as the reunited city's government, at the beand yogurt at a small round table under twin hest of real-estate developers, wants him to surfboards that a young East German woman once hollowed out for a hiding place atop her Museum at Checkpoint Charlie, which West German boyfriend's car en route to the chronicles for thousands of visitors the courage and spirit of those who escaped over the West

For the lucky people who made it to the West, Mr. Hildebrandt was a symbol. They gave him their paraphernalia after escapes: the hot-air balloons they used to fly over the wall, the homemade flying contraptions of See CHARLIE, Page 13

ment so that an architects' competition can decide the ultimate shape of a monument at TO BERNAUER Site of old STRASSE Berlin Welt **Berlin Walt** Berlin HEINRICH CA HEINE-STR Brandenburg Collector OLD AMERICAN SECTOR -02, Checkpoin

#### Allies Were Ready to Risk War Over Berlin, Paper Shows

LONDON - The United States, Britain and France were ready to defend West Berlin "at the risk of war if necessary" when East Germany huilt the Berlin Wall in 1961, according to a top-secret plan made public on Wednesday.

The plan was issued under regulations allowing secret documents to be made public after 30 years as long as disclosure is not considered a threat to national security.

Documents made public on Wednesday showed that at a meeting of the British Chiefs of Staff Committee on Aug. 24, 1961, five days after the wall went up, the commanders considered a paper enviled

The paper outlined the collective approach of the governments of Britain, France and the United States in consulta- of the meeting have not been made public.

and the second second

access to it." The paper added: "Although every reasonable effort will be made in arrive at a peaceful settlement of the Berlin question with the Soviet government, pending such a settlement they will take all necessary and appropriate steps to demonstrate their

determination to secure their requirements, at the risk of war if necessary, The view of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's cahinet toward the paper was not revealed. Ministers discussed the issue

at a meeting on Sept. 5, 1961, but minutes ---- -----

tion with the Federal Republic of Germany, as West Germany was formally known. The paper, marked Top Secret, said the

The Associated Press "essential requirements" of these countries

were "to maintain the presence and security of their forces in West Berlin, the freedom and viability of the city and physical

"Berlin Contingency Planning."

#### The New York Times



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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1992

#### **Hears Complaints** WAS Yea when pec attention, **About Farm Policy** I like B but what

By John E. Yang Washington Post Service CANBERRA — Australian famers asserted Wednesday that President George Bush, who has billed his tour of the Pacific Rim as

pursuit of "free and fair trade," unfairly hurts their exports on the world market by subsidizing U.S. farm products. "On this trip, President Bush is

seeking improved access for U.S. products to Asian markets, particularly Japan," said Graham Blight, a rice and sheep farmer who is presi-dent of the National Farmers' Federation. "We have the same prob-lem with the U.S. as the U.S. has with the Japanese. Mr. Bush and other administration officials also sought to under-

They were reflecting concerns that

the emphasis on international trade and American jobs might have cre-

ated unrealistic expectations in

America and resentment among

He tried to reassure Australians that U.S. preoccupation with

Mr. Bush's hosts.

with the area.

Chan Its M PIERR Champag fervescen plummete and pess blanketed the 1980s "Nover Normally with peop days," si who, with run the st Paul Gob and 1992 Betwee pagne pro 240 milli sales in fallen ab biggest d mestic si about 65 pagne, ha ports to third larg Britain nearly 2: and the e



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Bush, in Australia,

Program were harming hardpressed Australian farmers. Australian officials said. The United States subsidizes 30 percent of the nation's annual agricultural output, while Australia subsidizes only percent of production.

Speaking later. Mr. Bush maintained that the seven-year-old program, which pays subsidies to agricultural exporters to lower the price of American farm goods around the world, was intended to help U.S. farmers compete with other subsidizing countries in the European Community. "I hope they understand that legislation is not aimed at Australia." he said. "But if they don't, they will by the time I get through."

The program is only used for products that must compete with score the diplomatic and national security aspects of the president's subsidized products from Europe, a senior administration official said two-week mission to Australia, Sinlater. gapore, South Korea and Japan.

But Mr. Blight, the farmers' group bead, said evidence showed "quite clearly" that Australia had been "targeted" by the program. He argued that subsidized U.S. rice sales to Turkey and wheat sales to Yemen were not prompted the EC competition and hurt Australian farmers

events in the Middle East and the "As the U.S. takes aim at the EC. nascent Commonwealth of Indewe have been hit on the backpendent States, coupled with swing," he said. American plans to reduce its mili-Mr. Bush also indicated that the tary presence in the Pacific region. United States was unlikely to did not foretell a lack of concern

change its policy. "I don't think it's a question of enncession," he said. "What we do "We are going to stay totally involved in this part of the world," is tell them our problems and they Mr. Busb said during a New Year's are very frank with us. That's how Day luncheon cruise on Sydney Harbor, at which Nick Grenier. you can tell a good friend - lay it right out on the table." premier of the state of New South Wales, was the host.

Any change was particularly un-"We won't let you down," Mr. Busb added, "And we will stay inlikely in an election year, according to an administration official traveling with Mr. Bush. volved right up until the very end of

When a reporter tried to com-pare that tough ; tance with the poeternity because we know it's fundamentally in our own interests. sition of Japan, a nation whose And we hope like hell it's in yours." markets Mr. Busb says are unfairly "I know there's some apprehension in this part of the world." he closed to American exporters, the said. "They're saying to them-selves: 'I wonder if the U.S, cares, I "We're in - wait until w

"We're in -- wait until we get to wonder if the United States really Japan and we'll talk about that," he said.

"In the end, we're going to pro-We know friends when we see tect our farmers," an administrathem," be said. "And the longer l am in this job, the more important tion official said.

Administration officials said the But trade has dominated the visit export-subsidy program was being so far. During a 45-minute meeting considered as part of long-stalled efforts, known as the Uruguay Minister Paul Keating firmly told Round, to expand international Mr. Bush that wheat subsidies un- trade rules under the General der the U.S. Export Enhancement Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

STAYING PUT BUT WET - An immigrant couple in this

caravan city outside Petah Tigwa, Israel, refused to leave their

caravan despite flooding. More than a hundred families have been

evacuated, and heavy rain continued for a third day on Wednesday.

Settler Is Killed in Gaza

JERUSALEM - A Jewisb set-tler was shot and killed in the occu-

pied Gaza Strip on Wednesday, Is-

The man a resident of Kfar

Darom settlement in Gaza, was the

fourth Jew killed by gunmen in the

occupied territories since October.

Settlers attacked Palestinians and

ransacked their property after the

closed off and was searching the

area where the shooting occurred, near Gaza's Dir al-Balah refugee

Since the outbreak of the Pales-

tinian revolt four years ago, Pales-

tinians have killed 74 Israelis and

420 Arabs, most as suspected col-

laborators with Israeli zuthorities.

Israeli troops and civilians have

Settlers decided last weekend to

killed 846 Palestinians.

Israeli radio said the army had

raeli security sources said.

earlier killings.

through Palestinian areas and pro-tests against what they call the army's soft treatment of Palestin-

ian activists. Small groups of mili-

tants entered Palestinian villages

this week, shot up water tanks and

smashed windows as a warning.

Japan Foreign Minister

To Begin Visit to China

Agence France-Presse

Miehio Watanabe of Japan is to

begin a four-day visit to China on

The trip comes amid growing ex-

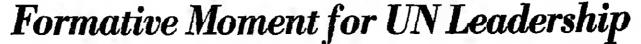
pections for a visit hy Emperor

Akihito to Bejing, an increasingly

important trading partner and a

growing recipient of Japanese aid

TOKYO - Foreign Minister



By Paul Lewis New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York - Successful mediation in trouble spots around the world and the fading of the Cold War have raised expectations that the United Nations may finally fulfill its lofty goals, belping to defuse threats to peace and security and offering a forum for settling problems that no

country can solve alone. As the sixth secretary-general of the United Nations. Butros Butros Ghali, a 69-yearold Egyptian diplomat, will play a pivotal role in determining whether the organization lives up to these rejuvenated hopes during his five-year term. Mr. Butros Gbali, who is also a lawyer and a former deputy prime minister. assumed the leadership of the United Nations on Wednesday.

Mr. Butros Ghali is not yet giving interviews. But he tells associates that his immediate goal is to push through a radical restructuring of the United Nations bureaucracy in 60 days, along the lines of proposals advanced by a group of 20 nations and strongly supported by the United States.

He also wants to establish his credentials quickly as a peacemaker. Mr. Butros Gbali has said he will ask the Security Council to help end the civil war in Somalia, which is sinking deeper into anarchy. He also expects the United Nations to take a wider role in encouraging democracy hy helping to orga-nize and monitor elections in developing nations.

Most diplomats agree that Mr. Butros Ghali is taking over at a critical moment, and that the United Nations faces an extraordinary opportunity to shape a new international system to replace the configuration wrought by the Cold War.

Yet the main question being asked about Mr. Butros Gbali is whether he bas the forcefulness to seize all that may lie within his grasp as the world order changes,

The opportunity is there to push the organization's authority forward." said Sir Brian Urquhart, a former undersecretary-general in charge of peacekeeping who is now a scholar in residence at the Ford Foundation. "But does he have the nerve, the habit of authority. to exploit his chances?"

There is an embarrassment of possibilities before him at the moment," said Edward C. Luck, head of the United Nations Association. "He must clearly define his priorities and go after them."

A member of one of Egypt's most affluent and politically active Coptic Christian families, Mr. Butros Gbali counts a prime minister as grandfather and a finance minister as his father. Fluent in English. Arabic and French, and known for his ironic wit, he represents an intellectual, cosmopolitan class that was prominent in Egypt between the world wars and was immortalized in the four novels that make up Lawrence Durrell's "Alexandria Quartet."

Indeed, some say he was the model for Nessim Hosnani. the powerful Coptie financier who plays a central role in the story. To be sure, douhts have been raised about previous secretaries-general, most of whom took up the joh with less experience of high office and intricate diplomacy than Mr. Butros Ghali. The second-guessing is not surprising, because secretaries-general are in-variably compromise candidates who win election by gaining the support of different interest groups.

The departing secretary general, Javier Pe-rez de Cuellar of Peru, left with a highly successful record, although be was a relative-ly obscure diplomat when he was chosen in 1981.

Formidable challenges await Mr. Butros Ghali, who is taking over just as the United Nations plans new and risky peacekeeping exercises in the Western Sahara, Yugoslavia and Cambodia.

Many hope that Mr. Butros Ghali can capitalize on this expansion in peacekeeping and on the Security Council's rapid reprisals after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait to develop the kind of collective security arrangements that the founding fathers of the United Nations envisioned The United Nations is also getting more

involved in the politically sensitive business of setting standards for its members in hu-

The UN faces an

extraordinary opportunity

to shape a new international system in the

Cold War's aftermath.

man rights, democracy, environmental protection and other such fields.

Mr. Butros Ghali will appoint a new disaster-relief coordinator this year with unparal-leled powers to intervene in emergencies around the world. And be must belp organize the most concerned effort to date to legislate against threats to global temperatures, an environmental meeting scheduled this sum-mer in Rio de Janeiro.

In the Cold War days, the big powers often left it to the secretary-general to act as mediator so they could avoid being drawn into a confrontation. But Mr. Butros Ghali has a reinvigorated, less confrontational Security Council that views its responsibilities differ-

cally. In a new study, Innis L. Claude, an expert on the United Nations at the University of Virginia, said: "As the Cold War was responsible for much of the enlargement of the role of secretary-general, so its termination might produce some shrinkage in that role, even if it also makes the United Nations more useful."

But the new secretary-general must also face the fact that with a top-heavy hureaucracy and members that refuse to pay their dues, the United Nations is ill-equipped to make the most of its opportunities.

Mr. Butros Gbali starts out with the advantage of being a leading choice of both the Security Council and the General Assembly, in marked contrast to the last election, in 1981. when a bitter fight over Kurt Wald-heim's decision to seek a third term ended with the surprise selection of Mr. Perez de

Cuéllar. As one of the candidates nominated by the Organization for African Unity, Mr. Butros Ghali can expect cooperation from the 51nation African bloc in the General Assembly.

**Great Wall's Builders** 

But appearances are deceptive. Three permanent council members - the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union - were initially anenthusiastic about Mr. Butros Ghali. They argued that he did not have enough political stature, and that at 69 he was too old for the job. They also disputed the assertion of African diplomats that Africa had the right to provide the next secretarygeneral.

All plans to make the United Nations more effective will come to nothing unless the new secretary-general can persuade governments to pay their dues promptly and in full.

Of the 166 member states in the United Nations, 102 have failed to pay their dues in full, which has left the organization with a cumulative shortfall in funding of almost \$1 billion.

The United States is still the biggest single debtor, owing \$344 million toward the regu-lar budget and \$140 million toward the cost of peacekeeping operations. Although the Reagan administration encouraged Congress to withhold funding from the United Nations in the 1980s to force some changes, President George Bush now favors full funding and paying off back dues. But with the strains on its federal budget. Washington has fallen behind again.

The new secretary-general will be working with a Security Council that is likely to be more cooperative toward the United States and other Western members. Cuba and Yemen ended their two-year terms in rotating seats on Wednesday and were replaced by Venezuela and Japan.

As a result, the number of Security Council members from the movement of countries espousing "nonalignment" fell from seven to six. And with 9 votes needed to approve a decision by the 15-member Council, the nonaligned group will no longer be able to block actions by voting together.

In the longer term, the council will face pressure to increase its size by naming more permanent members. The five permanent seats are held hy the United States, Britain, France, China and Russia, which is inheriting the Soviet Union's seat.

Japan and Germany both want a perma-nent voice in council deliberations, citing their role as economic superpowers. A much-discussed proposal would involve changing the United Nations Charter to merge the British and French seats into a single "European seat" representing the 12 European Community countries, which are committed to a joint foreign policy, and thereby answer Germany's concerns.

Japan and several populous developing countries such as India, Nigeria and Brazil might then be offered new permanent seats without the veto rights beld by other permanent members.

But the United States, Britain and France, which have vetoes over changes in the charter. oppose any such amendments, saying they see no need to tinker with machinery that is finally working. So far, Mr. Butros Ghali seems relaxed

about the challenges he faces. He has predicted that he will be able to leave his mark on the United Nations because of what he called "my greatest strength -- the fact that 1 am not looking for re-election."

RUSSIA A

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Miles .

## WORLD BRIEFS

Fahd Sets Timing on Political Change PARIS (NYT) - King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has announced that laws permitting the creation of a consultative council and other political changes will be unveiled in February, the Saudi information minister. Ali

The timing of the long-awaited move to expand the scope of govern-Shaer, said in Riyadh. ment was announced at a cabinet meeting and publicized Tuesday on the front pages of all Saudi dailies and carried by the official Saudi news

The creation of a consultative council of Saudi citizens with whom the agency. royal family could discuss domestic and foreign policies is one of several changes expected. Among others is the creation of a written body of laws and expanded autonomy for local authorities.

## **Chad Reinforces Attacked Garrison**

NDJAMENA. Chad (Reuters) - Chad sent reinforcements on Wednesday to Lake Chad, where forces loyal to Hissène Habre, the deposed president, have attacked the army, government sources said. President Idriss Déby, who overthrew Mr. Habré in a December coup a

year ago, denounced the attack in a New Year's Eve speech and said the year ago, denomiced the attack in a row real size special and was no army would be reorganized to improve national security. There was no official word of any casualties in the combat, but government sources said the fighting was intense and involved as many as 3,000 well-armed Habre loyalists.

"I am obliged to inform you on the final day of this year that this "I am obliged to inform you on the man day of this year that this morning we have been subjected to attacks in the Lake Chad region," General Deby said in a broadcast speech on Tuesday night. He said the attacks would not be allowed to derail democratic changes begun last year after be overthrew Mr. Habré. The sparsely populated country is supported to hold elections later this year. supposed to hold elections later this year.

Moi Urges Kenyans to Back Party NAIROBI (Reuters) - President Daniel arap Moi urged Kenyans on Wednesday to support his ruling party and reject newly legalized opposi-tion parties he accused of being tribally-based.

"I call on Kenyans to ignore the mushrooming tribal parties which are short-lived," Mr. Moi said in a New Year's address on radio.

The Kenyan Parliament voted to switch to pluralism last month Tensions are rising ahead of the country's first multiparty elections since 1969, expected later this year. Mr. Moi has not mentioned a poll date, but he urged voters to support the Kenya African National Union, the sole legal party.

#### Danger Is Seen to Cambodian Peace

PHNOM PENH (AFP) - Representative Stephen Solarz warned Wednesday that Cambodia's peace process could fail without the rapid

deployment of UN peacekeeping troops. "The patient has been removed from the intensive care unit, but is still on the critical list," Mr. Solarz, Democrat of New York, said after a meeting with Prime Minister Hun Sen. The time to act is now. If the UN does not move, the peace process could be put in jeopardy."

Mr. Solarz, the chairman of the House subcommittee on Asian affairs, also met Foreign Minister Hor Namhong, former Prime Minister Son Sann and Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his son Ranariddh. All sit on the Supreme National Council, the body that represents Cambodia's sovereignty while it is under UN supervision after the end of the civil war,

#### Tainted Alcohol Kills 71 in India

BOMBAY (Reuters) - A total of 71 New Year's revelers died in Bombay after drinking contaminated liquor, the Press Trust of India said Wednesday.

The news agency said 35 others were critically ill after drinking at a government-licensed har in central Bombay.

A police spokesman said drinkers at the bar started to collapse after complaining of nausea and a burning sensation in their stomachs. "The liquor was probably laced with methyl alcohol to make it more potent." he said

#### Storms Batter Norway and Sweden OSLO (Renters) - Hurricane-force winds hit western Norway of

Wednesday, driving several ships aground, damaging homes and prevent-ing tankers from loading at two of the biggest oilfields in the North Sea. In Stockholm, Swedish authorities said four people were reported

missing after a snowstorm swept mountain regions in western Sweden close to the Norwegian border on Wednesday, police said. The storm shul a main road to Norway. "Lots of ships have had problems," said a spokesman for Norway's

rescue service. "Some have run aground and a small fishing boat has sunk. We've had 17 rescue operations today."

TRAVEL UPDATE

The ferry between Folkestone and Boulogue was closed Tuesday by the

jobs in the two ports. It said it closed the ronte that had operated across

A wave of bomb threats in Sweden has shut down airports and other

transportation hubs, and disrupted the investigation into a suitcase bomb left at a main rail station, the police said. Bjorn Eriksson, head of the

national police, said authorities have received more than 20 bomb threats

Monday. "A mass psychosis seems to have crupted and we are getting a lot of hoaxes." he said. "That takes a lot of resources from the police."

Subway and bus fares in New York City rose by 10 cents, to \$1.25, on

since experts detonated a bomb at Stockholm's central train station #

the Channel for 148 years to reduce losses.

Wednesday.

**The Weather** 

First Talks

true friends are."

#### For Korean TH AVA Leaders Set U.S.

wants to remain involved.""

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SEOUL — The presidents of North Korea and South Korea will meet in March, the first such meeting since the peninsula's forced di-vision in 1945, South Korean television reported Wednesday.

The broadcast quoted a senior government official as saying that President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea and President Kim II Sung of North Korea might meet in the North Korean town of Kaesong. just above the demarcation line. The television broadcast quoted

the official as saying that the two sides had agreed on the conference during high-level talks in Seoul last month. The South Korean official cited by the broadcast was reported as

saying that Seoul was preparing measures for possible discussion at the meeting, including further steps to reduce North-South tension. Government officials were not

immediately available for comment on the television report. Earlier, the two leaders, in sepa-

rate New Year messages, said re-unification of the peninsula must be achieved soon, independent of outside forces. Mr. Roh told South Koreans to prepare for unification, saying 1992 would open "an era during which we will construct n national

community for all our 70 million compatriots. Although the division of the peninsula was forced on us by external forces, we must independently achieve unification with our own wisdom and strength," he said in a New Year's Day address. President Kim, meantime, called

for international support to carry out agreements with South Korea last month promising nonaggression and cooperation.

Since the problem of Korea's reunification is historically related to its international relationship, the assistance of the countries concerned is needed in carrying out the North-South agreement." Mr. Kim also said Tuesday.

"It is anachronistic to face the Korean problem from a position of strength, from an outmoded viewpoint of the Cold War era, now that the antagonistic relationship between the East and the West has ended," he added. (Reuters, AFP)

#### Chinese Official to Malaysia

Agence France-Presse KUALA LUMPUR - President Yang Shangkun of China will visit Malaysia for five days this month to reciprocate a 1990 visit to Chuna by Sultan Azlan, the head of state, officials said Wednesday. Mr. Yang is to arrive on Jan. 10. increase their armed patrols and investment.

**Prepare Greatest Dam** By Lena H. Sun shington Pass Service

2.300 years ago, some say, has Chi- electric dam, one that could generna considered a project as massive ate 17 million kilowatts of electrieand complex as the proposed Three Gorges Dam — an estimated \$11 billion undertaking that could up-root more than 1 million people along the Vanta Dime

along the Yangtze River. small town set along the Yangtze is mental circles for years. one of more than 100 that will be The idea of building

Some residents of this poor mountain town are not complain-ing. They have been told that the to go ahead with the dam, only to plan will bring them new homes. more money and a better life.

Whether that will be the case is part of the controversy surround-FENGDU, China - Not since ing the project to build the world's construction of the Great Wall largest and most complex hydroity, 40 percent more than the

The Three Gorges Dam, named for a stretch of deep, narrow canyon along the route of the Yangize As part of a grand project to alter has been fiercely debated in China the face of China radically, this and among international environ-

The idea of building a dam to submerged under a man-made sea if and when the dam is completed. Valuable cropland will be washed away. Homes will be immersed in a reservoir 565 kilometers (350 miles) sen called for such a study. Since long that will be up to 160 meters (525 feet) deep. then, it has remained on the national agenda, its prospects ebbing and

bave a consensus fall apart for a variety of reasons.

Saddam's Son Urges **Executions in Public** 

#### RIVAT

BAGHDAD - President Saddam Hussein's oldest son on Wednesday called for a return to public executions to stop a wave of crime since the Gulf War, including car bombings.

An editorial written by Uday Hussein, 27, in the newspaper that he owns. Babil, was the first fragi announcement that a car bomb had exploded in a hotel parking lot in Baghdad on Monday.

The government said it was investigating the explosion, which it said had slightly injured a woman who works at the hotel and destroyed or damaged 10 cars.

No arrests have been reported.

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United Nations sources said that a large bomb apparently had been planted in the trunk of a car which was parked in front of a UN vehicle.

The target of the attack was not known.

Uday Hussein, writing under the pseudonym Abu Hattam, said, "Those who dare to bomb an organization or plant a car bomb or break into a house to steal killing the owner, should be beheaded or hanged as a warning."

In unusual praise for Saudi Arabia, he said that the Saudis' use of traditional Islamic justice effectively prevented crime in the kingdom.

Swift punishment such as public hangings of accused spies in Baghdad and in Basra two decades ago was a reason for the stability of the 1968 revolution that brought Mr. Saddam's Arah Ba'ath Socialist Party to power. Uday Hussein said.

Executions in Iraq are now generally carried out in secret. Crime has increased dramatically in Baghdad since Iraq was

defeated hy the allied coalition last year. The car bombing on Monday was the first in several years in

Bashdad. The Ba'ath Party newspaper. Ath Thawra, accused Israel, "as well as Arah and foreign parties," of plotting the attack.

The official Iraqi press agency. INA, carried excerpts of a com-mentary published by Ath Thawra, which hinted that the United States and Egypt were also involved in planning the attack.

Those who were behind the explosion have their extensions and contacts outside the borders." the paper said.

"East, west and south of our country and in the land of Kinana and across the oceans where Columbus landed."



But there has been a new sense of urgency about the project since the floods that devastated much of castern China last summer and killed at least 2,300 people. Disagreement over every facet of the project — from its technical feasi-bility and environmental concerns to its costs and benefits — has been resolved, officials say.

The Three Gorges Dam is ex-pected to receive formal approval when the Chinese legislature meets for its annual session in March. In a report last week to the National People's Congress, the deputy chairman. Chen Muhua, said. The conditions for launching the dam project are ready."

**JAPAN:** 

U.S. units in Japan.

the United States.

**Spy Operations** 

(Continued from page 1)

slowly been taking over from some

Domestic political sensitivity,

however, has prevented agency of-ficials from building a piece of equipment they desperately want — a Japanese-made, Japanese-op-erated intelligence satellite. To their cherin they are widely

their chagrin, they are entirely de-pendent on satellite images from

For example, when Japan begins

importing huge quantities of nearly weapons-grade plutonium from

Europe over the next year for its

nuclear-power plants. it will find

itself in the situation of again hav-ing to rely on U.S. satellites to warm

The delicacy of the satellite issue

among Japan's Asian neighbors,

who are extremely sensitive to sug-gestions that Tokyo may be watch-

ing them, helps explain why most

efforts to increase the country's in-

telligence capabilities go undis-

In a nation with a 20th-century

history of gathering intelligence to support the use of aggressive mili-

tary force, many people prefer to avoid even an expression of interest in intelligence or in broad military

As an aide to Prime Minister

Kitchi Miyazawa noted: "If you

ask the public if Japan needs more

information about world events,

everyone says yes. If you ask

whether it needs intelligence gath-

ering, well, no one even wants to

cussed.

matters,

hear the phrase."

against any hijacking attempts.



A powerful storm will begin hitting the Atlantic coast from New Jersey to Florida with gales and rain Enday thal may last through Sun-day Heavy snow is possi-ble mland. Rain will wet Southern Catifornia Enday and may raium statevinda Sunday Pricaty and over the week-end. London and Paris will be windy with a shower from time to time. Lisbon, Madrid and Rome will be surnly and warm. Berlin and Geneva with have clouds and sunshine.

weekend, and Cry into the weekend, and Cry through at brisk and dry through at least Saturday. Steamy Sin-gapore will have a down pour at times.

(AFP)

 
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Page 3

# Fighting Rages in Tbilisi

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### **Army Chief Urges** Both Sides to Stop

TBILISI, Georgia - Rebel guards and troops loyal to Presi-dent Zviad Gamsakhurdia of Georgia fought fierce clashes here Wednesday. Artillery fire echoed through the city. The afternoon shelling gave way to heavy ex-changes of machine-gun and automatic rifle fire.

Outside the television tower above the city, the army commander, Besik Kutateladze, a deputy delense minister who deserted Mr. Gamsakhurdia last week, called for a cease-fire and talks.

"We are opposed to this Iratricidal bloodshed and call on both sides to pull their forces out of Toilisi." he said.

Mr. Kutateladze insisted that his forces would join the fighting only if they were fired upon. He echoed the opposition's demands for President Gamsakhurdia's resignation, but described the rebels as putsch-

Outside rebel headquarters in the former Institute of Marxism-Leninism, a rebel major, Gela Lan-chava, said forces loyal to Mr. Gamsakhurdia, who are fighting from his refuge in parliament, clashed with rebel armored cars fit-ted with machine guns.

They began to attack and take ip new positions but we drove them back" on the main Rusiaveli Avenue, he said, adding that "it was a major attack."

was a major attack. The firing died down as darkness began to fall. Asked il his troops would launch a final assanlt to dislodge Mr. Gamsakhurdia from the bunker where he has taken shelter, he re-

plied: "We have to." He said was the rebels' only salvation would be

to storm the building. Rebels focused steady fire on the area around the parliament building from a blackened concrete towblock formerly occupied by Georgia s import-export company. Fighting has been concentrated in the city center, but gummen fire wildly from high buildings in outer

The Health Ministry said that at

least 53 people had been killed in the conflict and about 300 wound-ed, but other sources said that many more had died. A coalition of armed groups is trying to depose Mr. Gamsakhurdia, who was elected president by an overwhelming majority in May tionalist feeling after 70 years of rule from Moscow.

## Pakistan **To Import**

Minsk Verdict on Shape of Future: 'Neither a State Nor a Superstate' By Serge Schmemann New York Times Service MOSCOW — Sixty-nine years ago, Communists from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and the Canca-

sus ushered in the New Year by proclaiming a new Union of Sovi-et Socialist Republics. Meeting in Minsk on the anni-versary of that fateful event, the 11 successors to that union seemed to recoil from anything

that might vaguely resemble the deed of their predecessors. If there was a uniting theme to their long and tempestuous debates, it was a phrase that wound

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

through several documents: "The Commonwealth of Independent States is neither a state nor a superstate structure."

That effectively wrapped up 1991 without a union or a tangible commonwealth. Whether that was suspicious or not for the New Year depended to some degree on whether one believed the former republics were better off together or on their own - or whether the republics feared a union more than they feared separation. For now, the fear of a union still loomed larger.

In Minsk, the Belarussian prime minister, Vyacheslav F. Ke-bich, noted: "Some leaders are afraid even to use words like 'union' or 'process of integration.' Apparently, they're wary of get-ting an organ that will crush the republics again."

To be sure, the 11 leaders had no trouble agreeing on various practical matters, ranging from aviation to joint work on Cherno-byl. But heated debates erupted over the issues that touched on their sovereignty: the future shape and central structures of the Commonwealth, the military and, above all, the tattered economy.

In the end, the leaders failed to come up with a Commonwealth charter or a cobesive plan for eco-nomic change. They failed to agree on a united armed force. and they cobbled together only a -in effect, the first nonruhle cur-



Workers at the site of Expo '92 in Seville, Spain, removing the letters URSS from the pavillion of the defunct Soviet Union.

temporary agreement on govern-By all accounts, Ukraine was again the staunchest in rejecting anything that infringed on its ag-gressive claims to total indepen-

Ukraine demanded, and won, the right to create its own army. It Kravebuk angrily threatened to set its own date for freeing prices and intro-The Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, seemed unruffled by it all! duced a new "reusable coupon"

three-quarters of the combined turf of all 11 participants, and as much of the wealth.

He had the nuclear button, be had the Kremlin, he had the embassies for now, and he was aware that if Russia went ahead with economic changes, the others would have to follow suit, like it or DOL.

If the leaders resisted any politbut that may have come from the ical union, their readiness in gathknowledge that his Russia was er and to work out practical mat-

Union, and 500 by the end of 1993.

the ground by next winter."

and sending voluctors and the Series

Union, but the country rejected the idea 26 years ago. Shortly before his trip to several-of

the republics earlier this month. Secretary of

State James A. Baker 3d said he wanted "to see at least 250 Peace Corps volunteers on

ters suggested that for now a least, they agreed with the newly elected president of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, when he said. Today there is no alternative to a Commonwealth of Independent

Certainly the history of the union they formed 69 years earlier supported their reticence about aping a new one.

derous tribal feuds in Georgia,

Armenia and Azerbaijan, or the threat of economie wrangling between Ukraine and Russia, or the undecided future of the higgest standing army in the world - 4 million strong, underpaid, unwanted and increasingly frustrated - offered some strong arguments in favor of coordination.

Future cooperation depended to a great extent on how things took shape in the new year. The first and most frightening step was due almost immediately, when Russia raised a broad range of consumer prices. The move was scheduled for Thursday, and nobody really knew what would hap-

At best, a new infusion of goods in state stores would eventually reduce exorbitant prices in farmers' markets. But nobody really knew how much the state warehouses had to put on the shelves. or how people would react. The threat of social unrest was real. In his broadcast New Year's

patience: "It will be hard, but the period will not be long. We are talking of six to eight months. We need patience. We cannot permit a breakdown or panic. Then reform would become impossible." Belarus and some other repub-

Jan. 10, raising the prospect that for one week. Russian rubles would flow into Ukraine, and Ukraine food into Russia. Ukraine accused Russia of fail-

erybody listed to each other attening to supply it with enough bank notes to raise salaries to Russian levels. Russia said Jan. 2 had been agreed on at the last summit in Alma-Ata. Finally, Ukrainian radio and television announced on New Year's Eve that the presidium of the republie's parliament

had decided in go along with price increases starting Jan. 2. The military question was equally beated. Ukraine insisted on forming its own army and on taking over the Black Sea fleet, Russia pressed for a united armed

But at the same time, the murforces and elaimed the fleet for its

own, and at one point Defense Minister Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov threatened to resign. In the end, the leaders agreed to disagree and left the marshal in office for two more months. Whoever was right, it was obvious that domestic politics now

stood above collective ones. Some Russians and Ukrainians, and others, too, grumbled that others were "pulling the blanket onto their side."

But that was not necessarily so

tence with their neighbors. It was

called compromise, and for lead-

ers bred in a centrally command-

ed system it was a novelty. It was the calm and conciliatory

host at the summit meeting, the

Belarus leader, Stanislav Shushke-

vich, who noted the new atmo-

Council, President Gorhachev

could pretend not to notice opin-ions he did not like," he said at a

news conference. "In Minsk, ev-

"At meetings of the old State

sphere was in itself progress

bad, if kept within limits. At least republican leaders were actually pressing the interests of their constituencies, and not of some pater-

nalistic state as in the past. That, at least, gave hope. Ever since that last union was proclaimed 69 years earlier, republican leaders measured political success by the degree to which they could please the center. Now they were being compelled to find a balance between the needs of their people and coexis-

message. Mr. Yeltsin pleaded for

lies also scheduled price increases for this week. Ukraine said it would put off price increases until

tively. A Tass commentator, Lyudmila Yermakova, wrote: "The creation of a Commonwealth of Independent States is regarded as the last attempt to change to a normal, civilized society.

"The meeting in Minsk, despite all the difficulties and roughness, withstood the test and confirmed that the leaders of commonwealth members recognize their responsibility for the future of their people and the world.

"And for that reason we enter the new year with hope. Again, Will it be justified?"

Across East Europe, **Economic Woes Send Birthrates Plunging** 

ing councils.

By Felicity Barringer New York Tunes Service VASIMNETON - Access the former Communist empire of Eastern Europe and the defunct Soviet Union, increasing numbers of women are choosing not to have children now sending hirthrates pluinmening in Eastern Germany, Romania, Ukraine, and parts of Russia Jacobie Soviet Contaction of States and St

At the same time, birthrates in Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslo-akia are continuing the steady declines of the last decade in a

The Eastern European experience reflects a delayed modernization, exacerbated by the bleak economy.' David Coleman, Oxford University.

## **Old Goal, New Mission: Peace Corps in Republics**

By Bill McAllister

Washington Past Service WASHINGTON - The Peace Corps is planning to send 500 volunteers over the next two years into the republics of the former Soviet Union, fulfilling a 26-year-old goal of having Americans help transform the Communist states into capitalist democra-

The goal, expected to be included in the Bush administration's fiscal 1993 budget, is double the number of volunteers that administration officials had suggested would be in the initial wave of Peace Corps volunteers to the new Commonwealth of Independent

"This is an opportunity to be shaping an important piece of history," the Peace Corps director, Elaine L. Chao, said in an interview. "The prospect is very exciting."

who can help establish private business ven-Two republics, Ukraine and Armenia, for-

mally have requested Peace Corps volun-teers, she said. Several others, including Rus-sia and Kazakhstan, are expected to file tures, teach English and address environ-

mental concerns. The Peace Corps sent its first volunteers requests shortly. By the end of 1992, Ms, into a number of former Soviet bloc coun-Chao said, ber organization expects to have tries in Eastern Europe carlier this year. Ms, at least 200 volunteers in the former Soviet Chao, in one of her first acts as director, announced in October that the agency was sending workers into Esinnia, Latvia and Peace Corps executives long have envi-Lithuania.

The moves have been chuicized by some former Peace Corps workers and Democratic members of Congress, who said they feared the belp would come at the expense of developing countries that have been the mainstay of Peace Corps programs.

Peace Corps officials have sought to With the collapse of communism and the Soviet Union, Ms. Chao said, officials of the republies have signaled that they are eager for Peace Corps workers, especially those counter that impression. Ms. Chao said that while she could not place a price tag on the planned deployment into the post-Soviet states, it would come from new funds, Ms. Chao said the corps would begin an

aggressive recruiting campaign this month, appealing to business schools and business organizations for volunteers willing to commit in a tour of at least two years in the Commonwealth of Independent States,

Business executives with at least five years experience will be the top priority for the recruiters, she said.

As with the deany 0,000 volumeers the Peaces Corp has in 90 other countries, those selected will be given language and country training before being sent overseas. The workers receive a nominal living allowance that pays for their housing, food and medical expenses, she said.

Ms. Chao also said that the United States had resumed negotiations with China about sending Peace Corps volunteers there. Those talks were suspended after the massacre of democracy demonstrators in Beijing in 1989.

States."

rency in the former union. It assailed Russia for not sharing its rubles and for laying claim to all Soviet missions abroad. "We cannot accept that only tricolor Russian flags wave over the former Soviet embassies," said the Ukraine president, Leonid M.

## **Atom Plant**

By Steve Coll ington Post Service NEW DELHI - China has an-nounced that it will export a 300inegawatt nuclear power plant to Pakistan, whose nuclear program has become a source of controversy because of Islamabad's attempts to

produce atomic weapons. Chinese and Pakistani officials gnoted by the Chinese press agency Xinhua stressed that the proposed nuclear power station would be used only for peaceful purposes and would be subject to safeguards and inspections by the Internation-

al Atomic Energy Agency. Western countries led by the United States have been putting pressure on China to control or eliminate its nuclear and missile exports to countries such as Pakistan that are believed to be on the threshold of acquiring nuclear weapons. Washington cut off most of its aid to Pakistan in October 1990 because of Islamabad's nucle-

ar program. Pakistani officials, while publicly declaring that their nuclear program is peaceful, argue privately that they have no choice but to pursue a military nuclear program as a counter to India, which tested a nuclear bomb in 1974. India and Pakistan have fought three wars since 1947.

[Pakistan said it exchanged lists of nuclear installations with India on Wednesday under an agreement aimed at easing suspicion about each other's nuclear capabilities. Reuters reported from Islamabad. [A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the lists had been handed over

by the two countries' missions in New Delhi and Islamabad nuder an accord ratified in January 1991 and aimed at banning attacks on each other's nuclear plants.] The United States has been try-

ing for several months to organize a five-nation conference that would include Pakistan, India, China and the Soviet Union in an effort to secure regional agreements to control or eliminate nuclear weapons. So far, however, India has declined to attend the conference, saying that nuclear proliferation is a global rather than a regional problem.

#### Statue Stolen in Oslo Park

#### Renders

OSLO - Thieves stole one of Norway's best-known statues from a park in central Oslo on Wednesday - a bronze of an angry boy that stands a meter (three feet)

climate of general economic uncertainty marked by growing unemployment and inflation. " Among the areas with the sharpest declines in the last two years is

Eastern Germany, where the birthrate dropped by almost 50 percent from 1989 to mid-1991, falling below the rate in Western Germany. Other areas affected are Ukraine, where the early 1991 statistics indicate the two-year drop will be close to 30 percent; Russia, where the two-year decline is expected to be from 15 to 20 percent; and Romania, where current trends indicate the two-year drop will

exceed 30 percent. exceed 30 percent. These abrupt declines in demographic indicators that usually move with glacial slowness "are very symbolic of the times of troubles they are living in," said Murray Feshbach, a professor of demographics at Georgetown University. Such sudden reductions in fertility, he and other experts said, are usually associated with cataclysms like wars, famines or severe

economic disruption such as Germany experienced in the early 1930s.

Demographic experts, who learned of the new figures at an academic conference in Paris, suggested in telephone interviews that political and economic turmoil, coupled with the disappearance of social benefits designed to encourage births, are likely to continue the downward trend of hirthrates for at least two to three more

years. "Part of it is a long-term demographic trend, and part of it is the economic problems of the moment," said Sergei Zakharov of the Center for Demography and Ecology in the Institute of Employment, in Moscow.

In Hungary, Eastern Germany, Romania and Ukraine, experts expect more deaths than births in 1991. That would be a startling development, bringing the region's population trends in line with the West's

"The Eastern European experience reflects a delayed moderniza-tion, exacerbated by the bleak economy," said David Coleman, a professor of demography at Oxford University. "Fertility rates in Eastern Europe were distorted by constant interference to keep them high." he said, speaking of official birth

incentives.

**Blasts in South Africa** 

**Hit Multiracial School** 

## Hong Kong Is Taken Aback by News **Of Retirement of Colony's Governor**

Revers

By Laurence Zuckerman International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG - Although Sir David Wilson, Hong Kong's governor since 1987, was expected to be replaced in 1992, the announce-ment of his retirement shocked the colony because of the manner in

nor was expected to retire this year. sition.

"He got the order of a perage, but he also got the order of the boot," said Peter Harris, emeritus professor of political science at

Hong Kong University. "He is yesterday's man," said Mr. Harris, who called the annonncement "so mept in respect to timing that it is mind boggling,"

No date for Sir David's departure nor hint of a successor was provided, but it is widely understood that the next governor will not be named before Britain's next parliamentary election, which must be held by July.

In a broadcast interview on Tuesday, Sir David said the decision for him to leave was made by Mr. Major, adding that he "won be leaving for several months yet."

Few believe the day-to-day run-ning of Hong Kong will be serious-ly impaired by news of Sir David's arture. Indeed, the stock mardeparture. Indeed, the stock mar-ket's Hang Seng Index rose 22.13 points the day after the announce-The Associated Press JOHANNESBURG — Six despite the repeal of apartheid points the day after the announce-ment, finishing the year at 4,297.33. become multiracial if parents ap- a record high.

multiracial, causing extensive dam- prove the change. age but no injuries, the police said. The explosions were the latest such incident that coincided with the start of formal negotiations to vative area. end apartheid.

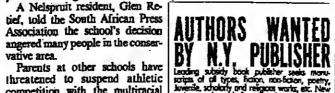
White extremists opposed to the change have claimed responsibility for some of the attacks, but there school, he said. was no immediate claim after the attacks Wednesday. um, police said.

bombs exploded Wednesday at a

high school that recently became

A police spokesman, Captain Dries de Vries, said a half dozen bombs went off and that damage was estimated at \$700,000.

Parents at the previously allwhite high school in Nelspruit, 250 Convention for a Democratic kilometers (150 miles) east of Jo-South Africa, at which formal negotiations began to give blacks volhannesburg, recently voted to open ing rights. it to all races.



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to fight rather than accept changes put forward by President Frederik W. de Klerk.

and sove. They boycotted the Dec. 20-21

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The post is widely expected to go was a reminder of the territory's to a British politician. Candidates status as a colony subject to arbi-are said to include Sir Geoffrey trary rule from London despite re-Howe, the former foreign secre- cent moves toward democracy and tary; Peter Brooke, the Northern promises that the colony will be able to exercise a high degree of Ireland secretary, and Eric Varley, secretary of state for industry in the autonomy after it is returned to last Labor government. China,

which it was made. A life peerage for Sir David was included on the Queen's New Year's honors list and, by way of explanation, a spokesman for Prime Minister John Major said in London on Monday that the governy's \$12.6 billion port and airport Few analysis claimed to underdevelopment project.

In the end, Beijing refused to siand why the retirement was an-nounced months before a successor approve the project, which is conis to be named, all agreed it had to sidered crucial to Hong Kong's fudo with the coming British election. ture prosperity, until Mr. Major To Hong Kong's politically awakening middle class, the news personally visited the Chinese capi

More recently, London felt it re-crived bad advice from Hong Kong when it approved a formala for the makeup of what will be the colo-

Israel's Population Up 4.7% ny's highest court after 1997.

JERUSALEM — Israel's popn-lation grew by 4.7 percent in 1991, to 5.05 million, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported on Weines-After Beijing and London agreed that only a single overseas judge should be allowed to serve on the panel, the formula was decisively day. It attributed the balk of the rejected by the colony's Legislative increase to an influx of immigrants from the former Soviet Union. Council, led by the popularly elected representatives.

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Sir David Wilson, who will retire as governor of Hong Kong, says he will remain closely involved in the affairs of the British colony.



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One of the areas targeted by the bombs was the school's gymnasi-Far-right extremists have vowed

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## Herald Eribune.

## Now for the Hard Part

Revolutionary and astounding, the great events of 1991 changed the world. They changed it unambiguously for the better, by the judgment oot only of Americans but of the people who used to be known as the Soviets and who are living in the midst of the upheaval. The year 1991 will oow enter the political vocabulary - like 1917 and 1918, those other years of revolution and the fall of empires. But the transformation of the past year took place -- blessedly -- in a time of peace among the leading powers. Never before has an empire dissolved as quickly or with as little violence.

Page 4

For Americans, 1992 is going to be much more demanding. Io the last stages the Uoited States was no more thao a spectator to the end of the Soviet Union. Now it is going to have to make decisions of enormous coosequence. With the sudden disappearance of cen-

tral Soviet authority, many of the people who lived under it are left in confusion and fear of hunger and anarchy. A few have taken up guns against each other. Everything in the normal fabric of daily life jobs, travel, the production of necessities and access to them -is suddenly in doubt. It would be uncommonly foolish to think that constitutional democracy is now ensured merely because the Communist state has withered away. The whole history of the 20th century is a warning that fear and chaos produce ugly politics.

The first question for Americans in this new year is what they will do to help stabilize life for the citizens of the new countries and to sustain democratie values there.

Sending a (ew boatloads of wheat will not be enough. The United States helped Western Europe in a time of great distress after World War If. That aid was brilliantly successful. America now has to decide whether to follow its own previous traditions or to retreat into purely domestic concerns.

That raises the broader choices. For more than 40 years American foreign policy has been organized around the rively with the Soviet Union. Soviet pressure has helped hold together all the American alliances and partnerships through their various crises. Without it, how long will they last? How long will Americans continue in make the efforts that world leadership and international security require? Those are central issues for the presidential election now beginning. It is good luck that Pat Buchanan is run-

ning. He is a throwback to 1940s-style isolationism, and he will remind voters, possibly more clearly than he intends, of what isolationism means and what comes with it. Perhaps that will induce President Bush and his Democratic challengers to talk about Ameri-ca's place in the world, a subject they have not shown much inclination to discuss so far. As this new year begins, a door is opened

to a world that will be quite different from the one in which Americans have been living. It will lead them into new circumstances abroad that will be either dangers or opportunities, depending in some large part on how they react. American responsibil-ities and interests worldwide are high among the open questions that need to be fought out in the election of 1992.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

## **Koreans Can Celebrate**

The divided people of Korea have good reason to celebrate the old year along with the new. The withdrawal of all U.S. nuclear arms from South Korea made the peninsula nuclear-free. Now a potentially far-reaching cement between the governments of the South and the North could keep it that way,

The accord reached Tuesday reaffirms the commitment of the two governments, undertaken in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, not to acquire nuclear arms. And it goes two critical steps further: It commits North Korea not to construct facilities for reprocessing nuclear material, and it opens the way to on-site inspection by the South of a suspect facility in the North.

The agreement thus provides a script for defusing nuclear fears on the peninsula. First, Washington assures Pyongyang that it has indeed withdrawn all nuclear arms from the peninsula and resumes pulliog out its troops; Scoul has already anoounced that no nuclear weapons remain on South Korean soil. Second, Pyongyang signs the safeguards accord that allows access by inspectors from the International Atomie Energy Agency.

And then, most important of all, Pyong-yang faithfully implements the key provi-sions of Tuesday's accord by accepting in-spection of its suspected reprocessing plant at Yongbyon - and, if necessary, by halting construction. These steps will speed the reconciliation of North and South, help

## **Refugees Are Victims**

For the 6,000 Haitians camped unhappi-ly at Guantanamo Bay, the immediate question is whether the United States will force them back to their own country. For Americans, the Haitian case is a warning that, with the end of the Cold War, U.S. laws and attitudes toward refugees are obsolete. They will no longer produce bumane and reasonable solutions to the emergencies that send floods of destitute people across

international boundaries. The American rules on refugees were established to deal mainly with people fleeing from Stalinist eastern Europe, or China or The test for ad to the Un

create ties between the United States and North Korea and assure a peaceful new year for all Koreans. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

gees stranded in Pakistan and Iran, the prospect of going home to an ugly civil war is to more attractive oow than it was when the Soviets were in Kabul and the Americans were arming the guerrillas who were trying to push them out.

For increasing oumbers of refugees worldwide, as for the Haitians, the fear of political persecution is no longer a useful test. Haiti is oot a Communist despotism. It is in a state of anarchy to which armed men roam the streets knowing that there is nei-ther an independent police force nor a judiciary capable of calling them to account. The Hainian refugees do not fear political retaliation. They fear robbery and murder. They fear starvatioo in a country that was desperately poor to begin with and is oow under international sanctions that have cut off the meager trade oo which it lived. The United States ought not try to repatriate any Haitians by force until the Orga nization of American States has gone further in its efforts to reestablish a legitimate government there and reduce the level of violence. It is understandable that the Bush administration does not want to incite a further migration of Haitians to America. But it is ludicrous to tell Haitians that they are not real refugees because they are not fleeing the right kind of tyranny. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

This Year's Big Shows? The Curtain Is Up

By Brian Beedham

LONDON - If the gods who shape the world's affairs have a sense of theater, they will arrange for an interval in 1992. After the events of these mind-boggling past three years, we need a drink in the dress circle bar, and the time to ask each other what on earth the next act will bring.

The elimination of communism from its last outposts to East Asia and Cuba? The Cuban part is possible in 1992; the East Asian part will is possible in 1992; the East Asian part will probably take a little longer. Another descent of fire and sword upon another Third World dicta-tor who went too far? It might happen to Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, a man visibly near the end of his tether, but probably not in 1992 to any bigger African or Asian menace. A couple of current causes of distress will continue to correct the corrige wear. The

continue to operate in the coming year. The recession that was supposed to end in 1991 is now dragging its way into 1992. That will make it harder to achieve economic peace between America, Japan and Europe, and within Europe

America, Japan and Europe, and within Europe it will heighten the tension between inflationary Germany, which needs to put interest rates up, and its memployment-stricken neighbors, who would prefer to bring them down. The distress of the people of the ex-Soviet Unioo will also continue, and get worse. Distress will probably not become apocalypse in 1992, because the leaders of the new countries into which the Soviet state has decomposed are mostly sensible men, and the wilder fellows who would like to replace some of them have not yet had time like to replace some of them have not yet had time to get organized. But there will be hunger and odshed, which should make people in more

fortunate places open their hearts — and wallets. None of this is oew, however. The new things that are likely to make headlines in 1992 are of a different sort. Now comes the second wave of issues, the things that would never have entered the agenda but for the upheaval of 1989-91,

Number one is nuclear proliferation, coupled in 1992 with the oame of North Korea. A spread of ouclear weapons around the world is going to be one of the chief dangers of the oext few years, because both the demand for these mur-derous things and their potential supply have simultaneously increased.

The demand has increased because various local dictators, suddenly deprived of the superpower protection they enjoyed in the Cold War, are now looking for a ouclear insurance policy instead. The potential supply has increased be-cause the breakup of the Soviet Union may put some nuclear arms, or the know-how for making

them, on to the dictators' market. North Korea is the test case of 1992 because it is closest to making a nuclear bomb and because its dictator is one of the world's wild men. Those who do not want the proliferation door to swing open - which means everybody who believes in

And now for the issues that would never have entered the agenda but for the upheaval of 1989-91.

something called a new world order — will wish to keep Kim II Sung nuclear-free. At the old year's end the North Koreans joined

the South Koreans in calling for a nuclear-free peninsula. Although Pyongyang's negotiators agreed in principle to nuclear inspections by the South, in the new year the North will probably try to wriggle out of this, with all the ingentity of a Saddam Hussein — by concealing the vital plants, by falsifying the documents, by lying when they

are caught out. This must be prevented. It may have to be prevented by force — by bombing the suspect factories, and by being ready to defend North Korea's neighbors against its attempted counterattack. The risks are large but the benefits are even larger. If first Iraq and then North Korea can be prevented from going ouclear, the world will have started to build up a body of serious anti-proliferation case law. That is worth some tense moments in the coming year. Number two in the likely headline-makers of 1992 is a reassessment of the German issue.

Almost unnoticed in the past few weeks' drama over Yugoslavia, the conventional wisdom about Germany's relations with the rest of Europe has been exploded. Six months ago the Germans

wanted to recognize an independent Croatia. The rest of the European Community told them not to. Now, suddenly, the other Europeans have agreed to do what Germany wanted. On the accepted theory of Germany's place in Europe, this should have been impossible.

Those who wish to create tightly organized Europe have always argued that, in such a Eu-rope, it would be possible to prevent Germany doing things the other Europeans did not wish it to do. The Croatian business has shown the opposite to be the case. The requirement of European unity has not held Germany back. It has pulled everybody else along with Germany. As it happens, the Germans are probably right about Croatia; but that is not the point. The

point is that, if a united European foreign policy looks like turning out to be a German-dominated foreign policy, enthusiasm for having such a policy will diminish sharply in Paris, London, Rome and elsewhere. The tangle over Yugoslavia may change 1992's debate about Europe's future.

And the other contender for the coming year's front pages? The Arab world, of course, for that is where much of the rest of the century's news will be coming from. But there is a pessimist's view and

an optimist's view of the big Arab story of 1992. The pessimists point to the Algerian election as a portent of things to come. The dozen and a half Arab countries that lie to Europe's south have a rapidly expanding population. In most of them the population growth rate exceeds the economic growth rate; people are getting steadily poorer. Here is a potent generator of political instability, Islamie militancy, and attempted mass migration to nearby Europe. This may be

the year when Europe began to see the size of the problem on its southern doorstep. The optimists have a different candidate for the headline of 1992. It will soon be a year since Saddam Hussein the Arah world's most dangerous man, was beaten in Kuwait. He is still under international embargo; his would be ouclear ar-senal is being dismantled; his wartime friends have turned their backs on him. Can even his terror-machine keep him in power for ever? "Saddam accepts university post in Cairo." Now, there would be the eye-grabber of 1992.

How well the policy debate is com-municated — especially on the medi-um of television — remains in doubt.

The networks have asserted that they

will stage the winter and spring prima-ry debates. That is fine, but only if TV

formatting does oot interfere with a

genuine exchange of views. The first debate, run by NBC, was

not encouraging. The estimable Tom Brokaw felt impelled, for some rea-son, to keep shifting subjects long before the candidates had said what

Hampshire votes Feb. 18 - the mod-

erator will pick out one or two major

topics, the economy being an obvious choice, and let the candidates discuss

their proposals among themselves un-til they have been fairly tested.

But even a campaign scourged of scurrilous ads and focused on real

concerns will leave the nation frus-

trated unless the voters themselves

recognize the need to create a func-

The Washington Post.

tioning government again.

they were capable of saying.

International Herald Tribune.

## The Spirit 🖕 Of Liberty Is Working

#### By Leslie H. Gelb

N EW YORK - Humankind seems poised to survive the 20th century. It has not been easy. And it is frighteningly uncertain where leaders and events will take the story next. But bumanity's survival from the beginning of World War I until now.

and arriving at this point with glim-mers of freedom in places familiar only with tyranny, is a monumental achievement that should give courage almost whatever the unhappy turns

of the oext few years. The world survived and defeated Hitler's Germany, a natioo con-ceived in hell itself. Hitler called forth the towering evils in men's guts, evils that seemed invincible, and he was defeated.

From the debris emerged a Willy Brandt and a Konrad Adenauer, who helped transform hell into a thriving mocracy. So did countless, unher alded Japanese politicians who also had to throw off a political culture of seemingly inevitable dictatorships. From the Holocaust came the state of Israel, free and democratic.

however troublesome. Even the powerful dominion of Mao Zedong showed its vulnerability when his heirs decided they had to use force against the democracy movement at Tiananmen Square.

Victory will soon belong to that tiny. the tank and made the tank stop. The lands of historical Russia outlasted idealistic killers like Lenin and sadistic ones like Stalin. They murdered tens of millions of their countrymen, and their visions of communism led to the enslavement and

deaths of millions more elsewhere. Yet in the belly of this beast emerged the likes of Boris Pasternak, Natan Sharansky, Mikhail Gorba-chev and Boris Yeltsin. Somehow they kept alive in their different ways a concept - the idea of freedom never experienced in Russian history. Freedom was something they under-stood only from jail or dangerous conversations or banned books.

Or perhaps the idea of liberty was in their spirit to begin with. It must have been there in Nelson Mandela, who ultimately wielded more power in chains than his captors did from their seemingly impregnable fortress of apartheid. And it must have been there in Corazon Aquino, the woman who listened to her husband plot an impossible liberation and made it come to pass in a yellow dress.

No less amazing, man managed to possess the Promethean power of the ouclear bomb without destroying the world. Few in 1945, when the U.S. doomed the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, would have bet that such weapons would not be used again for almost 50 years. It was encouraging to see that commoo sense and sense of limits survived the megadeaths of the century. It was good to know that there was actually something leaders would oot do to people.

- **S**e

These are all awesome historical facts. They give oew life to the discarded theories of the 18th-centur enlightenment historians who be lieved that history was the story of progress toward bberty. They give weight to the words of Immanuel Kant, who wrote: "A seed of enlightenment always survived, developing further with each revolution, and prepared the way for a subsequent high er level of improvement. Most consequentially, the sparks of freedom that survived the inhumanities of most of this century and ignited the hopes of the last decade permit us to establish standards of decency - and to judge. When there was mostly oppression, who could convince us that liberty might be the natural order of things? When there were constant wars, who could persuade us that peace might be the norm? Freedom's survival against totali-tarian odds allows us to believe again in higher values and to hold leaders and followers to a higher measure. Now the onetime outcasts - the Yeltsins, Mandelas, Aquinos - will also be held to the standards they helped to set. And they will be ferociously tested. No one will be there for these new

Election Year '92: The Gauges of Success or Failure WASHINGTON - Even by a generous definition, fewer than a dozen people can be described as major candidates for president as the new year begins. Somewhat more than 100 aspirants will be seeking

Senate seats in 1992 and probably from 1,000 to 2,000 will be running for nomination and election to the House of Representatives. For that fraction of the populace, the stakes in the 1992 elections can be easily defined - victory or defeat.

But what about the rest of us? What constitutes success or failure for America in the electoral enterprise that will give the year just begin-ning much of its definition and shape? If we are not clear oo our goals for the 1992 election at the outset, we are unlikely to see them realized to the end.

Let me suggest two that seem overriding. First, the campaign itself should restore a sense of legitimacy to the poliocal processes of the republic, not further crode people's trust in the mechanisms of democracy. And secoud, at the end of the game, there should be a government to place with

both a mandate and a potential to act 15 0

By David S. Broder

This pattern of negative campaigns and divided government is, to my view, responsible for much of the frustration and aggravation more and more people express toward politics. If it prevails again, we are all the losers.

The press is poised to take on part of the challenge. The call for closer scrutiny of candidates' TV spots that was sounded in this column two years ago got a good response to the 1990

mid-term campaign, but this year such monitoring will become the norm. All four major television networks and dozens of local newspapers and stations are geared up to do "ad-watches" that will help expose distortions and misrepresentations in the 30second spots. That will oot stop the practice, but it should raise the penalty for those who think they can win by destroying the opponent's reputation. Discouraging the lies in campaign ads is much simpler, however, than assuring that the campaign really addresses the votors' concerns. The lat-ter requires candidates who are pre-

pared to put forward ideas for debate and media that are willing to take them seriously when they do. We are off to a decent start with the presidential candidates.

On the Democratic side, Douglas Wilder is pretty clearly winging it on many national issues and Jeny Brown may sound like he is running for president of Common Cause, not the United States, with his sermons on the evils

of the campaign finance system. But the other four - Bill Clinton, Bob Kerrey, Tom Harkin and Paul Tsongas - bave thought about what. they might do in many vital areas if they became president and are prepared to debate their views.

President George Bush has a substantial record already and, come State of the Unioo time, promises to have a domestic economic plan as well. Whatever one may think of his challengers, Pat Buchanan and David Duke, they cannot be accused of declining to put forward of ten-con-troversial policy ideas.

States is whether the refugees have reason to fear political persecution if they return home. For people from Communist-run countries, that used to be taken for granted.

Until now, most of the world's refugees have been victims of upheavals more or less directly related to the Cold War. There are nearly 17 million refugees worldwide, according to the U.S. Committee for Refugees. More than a third of them are, for example, Afghans. The Soviet troops pulled out of their country nearly three years ago. and now the Soviet Union itself has collapsed. As time passes, the United States is likely to view the continued fighting in Afghanistan as a purely local and ethnic affair. But for the millions of Afghan refu-

## **Other Comment**

Algeria, us neighboring countries, France and the West are now up to their ears in the fallout from the Algerian multiparty elec-oons. The landshide victory of the Islamic Salvation Front in the polls, the first free elections in the North African state, has triggered worries for the future of the whole region. The success of the Front has been taken as an indicator of the prospects for an Islamic tide in Tunisia and Morocco as well. But the majority of votes elinched by the Front, compared with the meager number of seats secured by the governing National Libcration Front and the Socialists in general, poses a challenge to the victors themselves. It should be clear to the Islamists that overpowering their octorious arch-rivals at the hallot hoxes is not the end in itself: rather, it is a means to try vigorously to remedy Algerian society's chronic maladies.

The fact that the fundamentalists are about to make their way to power thanks to free elections should prompt the Islamic Salvation Front to nourish the nascent democracy and to shun getting involved in any score-settling policies. The initial signs made by the Front after its surprising victory give rise to the hope that advocacy of

The Job for Algeria's Islamists the multiparty system and freedom for its or pooents will be maintained. - The Egyptian Gazette (Cairo).

#### **Try Operation Winter Bread**

Russia, Ukraine and the rest of the Commonwealth of Independent States, follow-ing the Orthodox Church calendar, will celebrate Christmas this coming Tuesday. But what kind of Christmas will it be this year? This week, prices in Moscow are expected to triple. The sweet taste of freedom will light with the bitter taste of hunger. A series of airlifts to Moscow, Kiev,

Minsk and elsewhere may yet prove as important to freedom as was the famous Berlin airlift. Will the oew, post-Communist nations come through the winter believing that they have joined the Free World? Or will they, next spring, lay their freedom at the feet of some demagogue and say, in Dostoyevsky's famous words, "Make us your slaves, but feed us"? The answer may be given over the next three months. One hopes the Bush administration will now drop some of its understandable early caution. If so, the brilliance of Operation Desert Storm may shine again in Operation Winter Bread,

- The Los Angeles Times.

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If we can do both those things, America will bave improved its situation, no matter who is in office. If we fail, we will be worse off as a nation wboever has won.

These may sound like platitudes, but the reality is that neither result is assured or even likely. We have endured a series of campaigns where negative advertising on matters of questionable relevance has dominated the airwaves, driving out discussion of voters' real concerns and disgusting so many people that turnout on Election Day has steadily declined. And at the end of those campaigns,

the voters have refused to make a basie choice between parties, with the result that in the nation's capital, and in nearly two-thirds of the states, what the rest of the free world considers a government - oamely, an executive supported by a legislative ma-jority — cannot be found.



## It's Time to Sit Down and Talk With the Sullen Ones

By H. Brandt Ayers

A NNISTON. Alabama — Has any candidate, including our patri-cian president, George Bush, actually

talked to anyone who voted for Da-vid Duke, gone in church with one of the white Protestant families who voted 62 percent to 38 percent for Mr. Duke, or dropped by the house of a family making less than \$30,000 (63 percent for Mr. Duke) to make friendly inquiries about how they're doing? Certainly not. So, until the econom

improves, soothing the anxieties of working-class whites, or until a cre-ative candidate finds a way to channel their anger constructively, the threat of social upbeaval will continue. Why do candidates avoid direct

contact with working-class whites? Partly oot of fear that the media will accuse them of pandering to racist oco-Nazis. Republicans are particu-larly vulnerable because of appeals to passive racism, from Barry Gold-

water's civil rights opposition in 1964 to the Willie Horton issue in the 1988 Busb campaign. But, mainly, candidates just do not see them because the unorganized majority does not bave an executive director, a house counsel or a director of "external affairs" who moves smoothly through tunnels of power

politics. They don't even bave media consultants! This great mass of citizens, growing more sullen and cynical by the week, is somewhat beneath the pale to a great many elaborately educated political reporters, and practically invisible to many officeholders and candidates. Yet it is this very gulf that lies

between the small class of politicians and the media, on the one hand, and the working class, on the other, that demagogues like Mr. Duke will fill whenever working-class Americans are under psychic or economic stress. When times are getting better or

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the family is making good money, demagogues have no bite. Families that said they are doing better voted for the former Louisiana governor, Edwin Edwards, by 53 percent, and those with incomes over \$75,000 backed Mr. Edwards by 66 percent. Times are not good for a lot of working-class folks in Louisiana,

#### What are the real economic problems hounding the working and middle classes?

though. The recession that hit the state in 1982 has become a depres-sioo. White workers teetering oo the economic edge see affirmative ac-tion as a direct threat to family income. It is less of threat than they think, much less, but what politician or journalist has gotten to know them and built a climate of trust in which credible conversation about such issues can take place? Because it was an obvious and easy

story to report, most of the coverage before and after the election focused on the symptoms rather than the causes of distress among voters. Their economic stress may be greater but their financial strains are familiar worries for working-class and middle-class men and women from Pirts-burgh to Peoria to Pasadena,

The questions and, thus, the coverage before the election was mainly about Mr. Duke's Klan and Nazi background. After the vote, media speculation centered on the mischief that Mr. Duke might cause the Bush campaign. In short, the coverage ei-

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ther demeaned working-class people or was so distant from life on their streets as to be incomprehensible. Some better questions might bave beco: Is there anything wrong with being working-class white? What are the real economic problems hounding the working and middle classes? What long-term policies for ecooomic security are being offered by the candidates?

Of course, there is nothing wrong with being working-class. But work-ers and their wornes about layoffs, health insurance, mortgages and such - and their resentment of "spokespersons" for special interests and exotic causes — have yet to be discov-ered in this age of media politics. In all their multiple millions, they have yet to be discovered because they do not have a "spokesperson." Drey have orthage a proceeding and They have out had a respectable political champion since Robert Kennedy or even a vehicle of protest since George Wallace. Uotil David Duke.

Most do not belong to a union and so they have no economic advocate, They certainly have no coterie of in-telectuals to explain their culture on the morning talk shows, The unorganized majority of

white, working-class citizens belongs to nothing more organized than a church, a bowling league or Little League coaches association. Bot in those places, a few are chosen for leadership positions. A candidate who searches out this

undiscovered corps of leaders, who sits down with them and with their friends from the neighborhood, church and work for candid talk in their front parlors and basement recreation rooms, will tap a hidden force for constructive change.

When the modia and the candidates

finally meet for friendly conversations with the working class, they will dis-cover they have a lot in common. Through that dialogue Duke voters may come to understand that mamstream politicians have answers where demagogues only have anger. A nasty period of social upheaval can be avoided. Only the frightened, the scorned and the friendless need a Da-vid Duke and the lightning symbols he rode out of obscurity.

The writer is editor and publisher of The Annistan Star. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

democrats with money and power the

way the United States was there for Germany and Japan. The new flamekeepers came to power mostly on their own, and they will have to sur-vive mostly on their own at a time of general economic famine and to places that have no roots in freedom. The odds and gods of reason and experience are profoundly against them. On their side is the spirit of liberty that brought them this far, against all odds.

The New York Times.

#### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1892: Italy Optimistic

ROME — The King of Italy this afternoon [Jan. 1] received the Presi-dents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, who presented to His Majesty the congratulations of the two Houses upon the New Year. His Majesty expressed confidence that the new commercial treaties would be passed by Parliament, and that they would prove beneficial to the country. He also declared that the political situation in Europe justified the belief that Italy would be able to accomplish undisturbed her pacific labors.

#### 1917: New Year's Angst

AMSTERDAM — The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the semi-official German journal, prints an article on the occasion of the New Year, offer-turn with anxiety, with anguish, to-ward the New Year. What will it bring

forth? More battles, more sufferings or a peace that will pour its baim upon the wounds of our people? We are ignorant of the art of predicting the future. However, our just desires and hopes will be realized if we found them upon the solid basis of (aith."

1942: Hitler in Russia?

LONDON - [From our New York edition:] Führer Adolf Hitler was reported tonight [Jan. 1] to have flown to the Moscow front to take personal command of the German armies broken and beaten at Kaluga by Russia's great counter-offensive, which was continuing with unstemmed force. Hitler, who eleven days ago dis-missed his commander in chief, Field Marshal General Walther von Branchitsch, and personally took over control of the army, will presumably attempt to direct a successful digging-in of the Nazi armies - some-thing they have failed to accomplish in more than a mooth of retreat before the Red onslaught.



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## How to Change a System **Created Out of Contempt**

By A. M. Rosenthal

tude for them.

That is one reason.

Decess

ary to restore order.

to the public and the law.

democratic process, not the authoritar-

ianism that will seem so tempting to men

in power. By searching out and backing them, the U.S. government would help

The New York Times.

the Commonwealth, and itself.

countries and ours.

N EW YORK - The leaders of the ... what it was - the ultimate class society. just-born Commonwealth of Independent States face a daunting collec-tion of problems, but all are solvable if enough of them find the courage to face one of the biggest - themselves.

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The presidents of the republics came to power in the Soviet Union, climbing trained to treat the idea of consulting the up the system. They learned to govern not only through fear but contempt the contempt of the Communist system and rulers for the opinions, thoughts, happiness, rights, even the lives, of the people under their control.

All dictatorships are contemptuous of their subjects' minds and bodies. To stay in power the rulers think of them as

Millions fought the system, and suffered grievously for their bravery. It is callous to forget that.

objects to be manipulated and put to their own service.

For more than 70 years, Soviet generation after generation, only those men were allowed to succeed who shared and

revered its values and attitudes. Only contempt could create a society where the people are told exactly what to read, think, believe, teach, eat, wear, where they could reside or work, who could be their friends, whom they must hate and the God they must not worship. Contempt enabled the ruling clique, of

which the current presidents were a part, to consider government funds and national wealth as the property of the Communist Party to allocate and dispose.

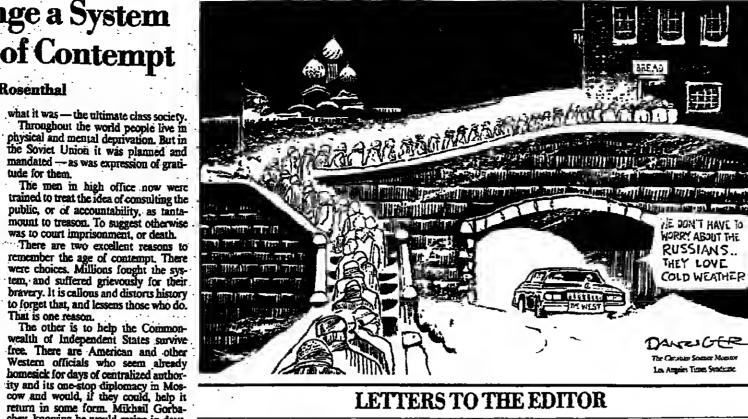
As party leaders, they learned to accept as natural homage their life of vil-las, limousines, special traffic lanes and special shops, doctors, servants, hospi-

tals, food, medicine. They allotted food to their subjects in specified kinds and amounts, and exactly so many feet of mangy apartment space. They did not dream the people would recognize Sovietism for

#### To Bury the Past

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV's depar-ture marks the end of the Lenin dynasty and the Soviet period in Russian history. Now the enormous burden of leadership will be shared - and not only by Boris Yeltsin and the other presidents of the newly independent states of the former union. Western politicians must rise to the occasion. Vital aid for democracy and economic prosperity can help prevent another tragic reversion to the czarist past. - Robert C. Tucker, professor emeritus

at Princeton, in The New York Times.



#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### chev, knowing he would resign in days, said in his Kremlin chambers, almost casually, that authoritarianism might be Where Hatreds Run Deep

But those of us who believe that the elimination of the Soviet Union is a Regarding "Germany Steps Out Smarthy" (Dec. 23) by Leslie H. Gelb: matter for rejoicing, not mourning, can help the Commonwealth. We can watch I find disturbing the way Mr. Gelb dismisses the Vance-Carrington apits new leaders and encourage them to carry out a job that few other politicians have faced. That is to forget all the rules proach to the Yugoslav crisis in favor of Germany's black and white approach - Croats are good guys and Serbs are and ways of government they were taught and learn instead to deal with bad - which, he says, "may he wrong but has ment." How this approach could suctheir citizens with democratic respect. ceed "where hatreds run so deep" escapes me. Who will shoulder the tragic conse-quences of a possible, even likely eleva-tion of the conflict following Germany's recognition of Croatia and Slovenia? Its essential ingredients are openness, sharing of decision, and accountability For years, Western governments and an appalling number of Western Soviet specialists in print and TV sang horror that the Soviet government might disap-pear — even after that was clearly the

MIHAILO CRNOBRNIA, Ambassador of Yugoslavia to the European Community. Brussels. The United States and the European

aim of so many of the people who had suffered under it and despised it. The West talked about dealing with Community should declare their sup-port for the principle of self-determina-tion and warn that any attempt to gain democrats in the Soviet Union. But it treated those who wanted the end of territory through force will be met with Communism, not, "reform" under Comthe same kind of resolve as was shown regarding Kuwait. After this, if the Ser-bian government still refuses to end its munism, from Boris Yeltsin on down, with disdain — and contempt. In each republic now are people who assault, the full weight of America and would like to return to the old ways. But the Community should be turned there will be many others - men at the top who do learn to change, politicians, and other citizens who insist on the

against this aggressor state. DAN MCCOURT. Paris. Regarding "Only Force Will Stop the Serbs" (Opinion, Dec. 21):

Although L too, am deeply upset by In Moscow recently, I came to think the turmoil and endless suffering that Yugoslav populations are being subject-ed to, I cannot but object to some of Anthony Lewis's remarks. that the best gift of welcome we could give the new republics would be to help end the age of contempt --- in their own How can he compare the presence of Russian populations in the Baltics with

that of Serbian ones in present-day Croatia, whose borders were more than arbitrarily drawn up in 1943? More often than not, Russians were moved to the Baltics by Stalin, as part of a Rus-sianization process, whereas Serbs living in the presently disputed parts of Croatia bave been on these lands for two to three centuries. It appears that Serbia is not fighting

for some "Greater Serbia" but for the concept of reuniting Serbs and other South Slavs under one roof. Yugoslavia should have provided that, but unfortunately the Croats and Slovenes have de-cided otherwise, with the help of certain European governments. How sad. And how worrying that the West is prepared to dispense with the entire Yugoslav idea. MIRIAM FLEISCHMAN. Paris.

#### The Gospel of Glasnost

Regarding "How Gorbachev Got De-layed on a Rendezvous With Destiny" (Dec. 16j by Serge Schmemann:

Mr. Schmemann's generally correct analysis of the rise and fall of Mikhail Gorbachev is marred by misleading statements and omissions. He describes glasnost as "a new gospel." Lenin, Sta-lin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev all had their periods of glasnost, sometimes known, especially under Lenin and Sta-lin, as "socialistic criticism and self-criticism," to keep party functionaries disciplined and on their toes. The word glasnost, in fact, appears in this context 46 times in the writings of Lenin. Mr. Gorbachev carried it further than his predecessors had because he had to. The rot in the party had become intolerable.

Mr. Gorbachev did not "declare war

on vodka." He resumed the war than Yuri Andropov, his patron, had de-clared on alcoholism when be succeeded Mr. Brezhnev in November 1982. Mr. Gorbachev's decision to withdraw from Afghanistan came only after the failure of the vicious bombing that be ordered in the spring of 1987 had failed to suppress the resistance and he had to recognize that relations with China could not be resumed while his troops remained in Afghanistan.

ARNOLD M. SILVER. Laxembourg.

#### **Hostages and Prisoners**

Regarding "A Yellow Ribbon for the Israeli Captain" (Opinion, Dec. 14) by A. M. Rosenthal:

Mr. Rosenthal's column was so onesided 1 feel obliged to respond. The first question that comes to mind is wby Israeli soldiers beld by Arabs are hostages, while the hundreds, if not thou-

sands, of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians held by Israel are referred to as prisoners. The Israeli captain was cap-tured while on an offensive military operation in a foreign land, while most Arab "hostages" are held by Israel for such minor of lenses as defending their land or houses, flying the national flag of Pales-tine or even singing the Palestinian na-tional anthem. Who are the real hostages?

I think all hostage-taking is criminal and must be punished, but please, let us not use a double standard. We should strive for the release of all bostages those beld by Arabs as well as those beld by IsraeL

> GEORGE WINTHROP REED. Tangier.

## This Saga of War and Tax Dusts Off Thoreau's Cause

#### By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON - Few defiances of the authority of the state are purer or more powerfully symbolic than consci-entious tax refusal. Among the currently pure and powerful is Randy Kehler, a federal prisoner for the past month in the maximum security wing of the Hamp-shire County jail in Northampton, Massachusetts. He is beginning a six-month stretch on a civil contempt charge.

Mr. Kehler's crime was to give money to poor people in homeless shelters, to Nicaraguans whose legs were blown off

#### MEANWHILE

by contra land mines, or to veterans' counseling programs. He shared his wealth with people in need rather than send it to the Internal Revenue Service, which passes more than half of the annual tax haul to the Pentagon. Since 1977, Mr. Kehler and his wife, Betsy Corner, have diverted about \$32,000 of their incomes from military uses.

Courts routinely refuse to recognize onscientious tax refusal, although conscientious objection to the draft is within the law. Citizens can refuse to fight wars but no one, is appears, is exempt from paying for them. To that, Mr. Kehler, in the tradition of Henry David Thoreau and other stalwart tax refusers, says sorry, conscience, not legal precedent, is what he will follow.

The Pentagon has been forced to make do without Mr. Kehler's and Ms. Corner's backing for the 14 years the couple has been paying state and local taxes hut not federal. Their message to their war-preparing and war-making federal gov-ernment was steeled with personal conviction: no war, not in our name and not with our tax dollars. Mr. Kehler and Ms. Corner, educated at Harvard and Mi. Holyoke, where they learned that governmental policies are ever-changing and can be reformed, are hopeful that America will begin getting out of the warrior trade: "We look forward to the day when we can

pay our federal taxes, with pride." In addition to providing Mr. Kehler with a temporary home in jail, govern-ment officials are trying to take away his permanent bome. In 1989, the 1RS seized his and his wife's 80-year-old farmhouse in Colrain. Massachusetts. 1RS officials planned to sell it and recoup their lost taxes hut no bidders came forth. So the feds bought it them-selves, for the minimum hid of \$5,100, and told the couple to move out. They refused a court order. Mr. Kehler could have avoided jail by promising the judge to stay out of the house. His wife did agree - the couple has a daughter, 12 and was not jailed.

That might bave been the end of the story - the invincible IRS wins again --except Mr. Kehler and Ms. Corner have number of ornery and stubborn

friends who also believe that their illjointed government is wasting money on war-making. These allies have been occupying the Kehler-Corner farmhouse for the past month, and intend to keep on with their in-house protest indefinitely. Recently, a group of sympathizers from nearby Greenfield came in for seven days. Then, it was citizens from Brattleboro, Vermont. A court order has been issued to turn off the power but that hasn't happened yet. It won't be a problem anyway. A wood stove supplies heat a cistern the water and plenty of candles are on hand for reading. All in all, a luxurious life, by

Thoreau's standards. Mr. Kehler, who is 47, has taken on the government before. In the late 1960s. he served 22 months in federal prison for noncooperation with the Vietnam War draft. From 1980 to 1985, be ran the National Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign. What bolsters him these days are some lessons learned when serving a recent elected term on the local school board; "I was shocked to find out what a devastared state our schools are in. Many can't afford to buy textbooks for their students."

That led Mr. Kehler and Ms. Corner to investigate, in detail, the usage of their federal taxes. They concluded it is

their federal taxes. They concluded it is "just as wrong what our tax dollars are used for as what they are not used for." They explained: "An average (local) household paid a little over \$3,000 in federal income taxes in 1990, Of this amount more than \$1,500 went to the utilized discrete the second millions discrete second secon military, directly or indirectly. Meanwhile, only about \$85 was spent on education t18 times less than what the military got), only about \$48 on housing (32 times less than the military). only about \$19 on protecting the envi-ronment (79 times less than the military), only about \$12 on job training

(120 times less than the military)." Stern reprimands are regularly leveled against Mr. Kehler and Ms. Corner that they should "work within the system." But they are within the system, if the system is defined as a political structure that is obligated to care more for the needs of citizens than for the wasteful appetites of a military-based economy. It means taxes for peace, not war. If the federal government refuses to work within that system, a bumane, rational one, then Mr. Kehler and Ms. Corner will. They are alarmingly conventional, Washington Post Writers Group.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signa-nare, name and full address. Let-ters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



Page 5

This is the fifth in a series of articles on candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination.

By Richard L. Berke New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - His audience could be the jobless, the el-derly, high school students or business executives, but Senator Bob Kerrey always stops midway through his basic presidential campaign speech, lowers his voice and confides the central selling point of his campaign.

This is his journey from being a navy commando during the Victnam War, sure of his enormous physical capacity, feeling indestructable and even "a bit obnoxious," to lying helpless at the Phil-adelphia Naval Hospital. Mr. Kerrey recalls March 14, 1969, as if it were yesterday: He led a prodawn assault against an island held by the Viet Cong and walked into a firefight, only to have a grenade shatter his right leg. The United States of America

saved my life," Mr. Kerrey, a Nebraska Democrat, repeats to any-one who will listen. The American people reached out to me and gave me health care, gave me educational opportunity. This cam-paign is a life-and-death issue to me. Make no mistake about it: We can save lives as a people. That is the essence of bow Mr.

Kerrey is marketing himself as the best Democrat to send to the White House. By telling and retelling the compelling story of Vietnam, with no trace of bitterness, Mr. Kerrey hopes he will strike voters as a candidate who understands pain, understands struggle and understands what it takes to improve the plight of the

While Mr. Kerrey's supporters remain convinced that he is the most marketable political comer in America, he has had a rough entry onto the national stage. He is in the anomalous position of being viewed as a candidate who could go all the way and yet, during the autumn warm-up, he came to be seen as the underachiever of the field.

The signs of early trouble are all there: He had to apologize for an unseemly joke, endure bad publicity about his restaurant business and last week overhauled his senior campaign staff. These could be the pitfalls of

running a charisma-based race for president

Strip away the war record. many Democrais say, and Mr. Kerrey presents a hodgepodge of ideas with no coherent theme and cy.

'I don't assert that there is any special quality about me, in and of itself, that qualifies me to be president. What matters is the ideas, the values, the willingness to persevere toward the objective.'

Bob Kerrey

few specifics. He is polished, looks good and bas a war-hero record that is the envy of any E. Tsongas of Massachusetts and politician, yet he has faced a former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California, struggle this fall to make a conwho tend to dwell on details. Mr. vincing case that he should be Kerrey stubbornly chings to the president. Two months after his notion that he cannot whittle down his ideas into sound bites. formal announcement, Mr. Kerrey, 48, still faces the task of dem-Yet he concedes that his ideas do onstrating that he is not just another pretty face with an uplifting not always connect. "I'm conscious that I've got a

His challenge is all the more fairly complicated message, and the more complicated it gets the onerous because, by his own admission, he is more comfortable more vague it sounds," he said. with sweeping generalizations than with being pinned on details about making the government reel out 10 or 12 snappy prowork.

"One of my least favorite cult." things is clarifying something I said," he said. Yet he seems to be aware that filling in the details is essential to a successful candida-

should lead people to support employed people at a church in him, Concord, New Hampshire, Mr. Setting himself apart from candidates like former Senator Paul

> "I don't assert that there is any special quality about me, in and of itself, that qualifies me to be president," he said. "What matters is the ideas, the values, the willingness to persevere toward the objective."

As Mr. Kerrey seeks to clarify his message, he is paying a price on the trail, sometimes disappointing would be supporters.

"He's a good speaker," said Danny Prats, a political science student at the University of New "When you're talking about fundamental change rather than Hampshire, after hearing the senator at a forum in Durham. "But grams, then it gets more diffithere's little that distinguishes him from the other candidates per In a remarkable concession for se except for health care, and they're all talking about health a candidate who is basing his campaign on character, Mr. Kercare. After addressing a group of unrey was hard-pressed to say what

Kerrey chased down Wayne Cochran, a laid-off purchasing agent in the audience who had voiced skepticism that the senator's proposals would create jobs. But once he was face-to-face with Mr. Cochran, the candidate was reduced to Bush-speak: "Don't underestimate the importance of

this restructuring thing I'm talking about." Explaining how be would do this, he offers the big picture. "First, we must reduce the size

and cost of the federal government," he said. "And second, we proposals. must renew a productive investment strategy. And finally, we must establish new structures for a global marketplace which will allow the power and integrity of free markets to create a new global prosperity.

plied: "It's equally questionable if somebody sits in the United States Senate with free health care and then does not express outrage when 12 million children are living in poverty with no bealth care. To me, that's questionable moral-

After resisting questions about why his business did not provide health insurance for all its employees, Mr. Kerrey said: "I'm like every other small business in America. The answer is, it's unaffordable.

The consensus among professionals is that both his message and his delivery need polishing. Some listeners detect Kennedyesque tones in his best speeches, and be can have an engaging sense of bumor. But he rarely drives audiences to a rousing ova-

Mr. Kerrev must convince volers that he should be president. The man who hates to explain facts now faces what could be months of questioning about his

> Maybe that is why he sounded almost fatalistic when he conceded something that few politicians like to admit.

"In the end," he said, "it's possible that I don't catch on." Next: Paul E. Tsoneas.

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## **HEALTH / SCIENCE**

# If Penguins Make It, Maybe We Will Too

Seeking Clues to Survival

By Malcolm W. Browne New York Times Service

Page 6

ORGERSEN ISLAND, Antarctica - As two gentle hands raised her from her nest, a ninepound (four-kilogram) Adelie penguin cocked an eye, sized up the intruder and jabbed ber sharp beak at an exposed wrist

Without stopping to daub the blood from his wound, Brent R. Houston quickly slipped a num-bered aluminum band around one of the bird's flippers and restored her to the pair of eggs in her pebble

They're not exactly the cute little critters most people think," said Houston, a wildlife biologist from Old Dominion University in Norfolk. Virginia. They lead hard lives, they're survivors and they may have something important to tell us about the state of the world. You can't help bot respect them."

As the breeding season for Adelie penguins in the Antarctic Peninsula draws to a close, these quintessential symbols of Antarctic wildlife have become the objects of one of the most comprehensive biological studies ever undertaken at the bottom of the world,

Penguins, like people, are near the apex of the food chain, and some biologists compare penguins to the canaries miners once used to warn them of the presence of deadly gas; if penguins begin to fare badly, the ecosystem as a whole, human beings included, may also face trouble.

With mounting evidence that synthetic chemicals have opened a dangerous breach in the atmos-phere's ozone shield, marine food shortages created by the pernicious effects of solar ultraviolet radiation leaking through the shield might eventually affect penguins - and perhaps even human beings.

The waddling gait, tuxedo-like markings and funny mannerisms of Pygoscelis adeliae, named by the 19th-century French explorer Dumont d'Urville after his wife. Adelie, have long caught the attention of cartoonists. The birds have also attracted human predators.

But although Adelie penguins have been observed and studied for

nearly two centuries, quantitative data are still lacking as to precisely bow these birds balance the energy tbey use swimming, bunting, breathing, staying warm and reproducing with the energy they must obtain from food. The balance is believed to be sensitive and precise, and Adelies are not considered ca-pable of adapting their behavior to major changes in their habitats. Thus, for example, a major

change in the availability of krill the shrimp-like staple of the Adelie diet — could mean the difference between survival and starvation.

But even without major changes in the overall conditions of their habitat, penguins do well in some years and badly in others; such fluctuations are called "normal variability.

So scientists lonking for environ-mental trends must know what is truly "abnormal" for a penguin colony, and what therefore indicates a real trend. Biologists must continuously log normal variations in population, hreeding success and other conditions over an extended period, something that has never been done before.

This year marks the beginning of a National Science Foundation project called the Long Term Environmental Research program in Antarctica, a six-year investigation during which many Antarctic creatures will be intensively and continuously observed.

> ART of the project en-tails banding more than 150 breeding pairs of penguins so that their

lives can be more or less tracked from year to year. One of the centers for this study is Torgersen Is-land near the U.S. Paimer Station - a small island where about 8,000 hreeding pairs of Adelies gather for a few weeks each year.

After banding a representative sample of penguins and other Antarctic sea birds, scientists from Old Dominion University stand watch over the rookeries, logging the com-ings and goings of band numbers, sites using binoculars to avoid disturbing the birds.

When a penguin fails to return to its nest after a 10-day foraging trip at sea, it is presumed to have fallen



prey to a marauding leopard seal or sity of California at Riverside, glues a strip of Velcro tape to the some other predator. Real estate values in penguin feathers on the back of a penguin 10 colonies vary widely, the most de-

sirable spots being at the center of a large community, where nests are less accessible to predators. Comtwo ounces. petition for nesting sites is fierce, and latecomers to a colony must usually settle for exposed, outlying,

For the first time, miniature recorders are being attached to Adelies to register their swimming and hunting strategies

Sometimes birds equipped with Dr. Mark A. Chappelle, a phys-

not only of data but of a device that costs \$1,400. confirm medicine's position as a discipline that strad-dles science and art, a world where uncertainty is

which he attaches a sensing and recording device that weighs only

each dive a penguin makes on one of its foraging expeditions, When the bird returns to its nest to regurgitate food for its chick and lie parents know exactly how much

removed and its data are transferred to a computer.

the prevailing attitude toward predictive computers as they take their place next to medicine's other gadgets. For the time being, use of this technology seems to iological ecologist from the Univer- recorders fail to return, - a loss

The time-and-depth recording device has given scientists some surprises during the last few weeks. "Adelies are not as hard-working

The battery-operated device re-cords the duration and depth of said. "After they leave their nests to go out foraging for their chicks, they spend a lot of u me just resting, not diving. We've learned that Ade-

to relieve its mate, the recorder is food it takes to rear a chick for the seven weeks before they abandon it, and they catch the bare minimum of food, no more.

# Computers Take a Place In the Intensive Care Unit

The system was

doctors to judge

born as a way for

By David Brown

Washington Post Service

With a few keystrokes from a technician, there appears on the screen a numerical estimate of each

patient's chance of dying, down to the decimal point,

As ventilators blow, cardiac monitors beep, and cathe-

ters trickle drugs deep into the veins of patients, the

one day be used to guide or ration medical care. "Look here, Donna Riley's mortality risk is going down," Charles M. Watts, an intensive care physician.

said one day recently. Three weeks earlier, Riley. 35.

had been admitted to a hospital near Flint with

pneumonia and bloodstream infection. She also had a

form of cancer called lymphoma. She had been given two months to live when the

lymphoma was diagnosed in March. She had, howev-

er, survived nine months. Most of that time, she had

been at home with her busband and teenage son.

Marvin Riley frequently spoke of his wife's fierce desire to live. Though her doctors never considered

backing off from aggressive treatment, they had not expected her to survive.

chance of dying for the two weeks she had been at Catherine McAuley. The graph was a slowly rising

curve that peaked at just over 80 percent. But today,

curve that peaked at just over 80 percent. But today, for the first time, the grim trajectory had fallen. "We shouldn't be too surprised at this." Dr. Watts told the residents around him. "We know what we're dealing with. Sepsis syndrome, with multiple-organ failure. It develops slowly, and it takes a long time to turn around." What surprised him, he said, was some-thing ale

thing else. "Isn't it curious that we can look at someone with 75

His comments capture what almost certainly will be

"It is important to realize that there are no zero or

100 percent estimates of mortality. The system never

describes hopelessness or complete safety," its inven-tor, William A. Knaus, an intensive-care physician at

George Washington University, said recently. The system was born not out of a desire to direct the

decisions of doctors, but as a way for them to judge

how they were doing, Medicine has long shied from

the notion that doctors or bospitals could be com-

pared in any ordinary way. Dr. Knaus thought otherwise. In 1978, he and

percent chance of dying and be encouraged?"

respected at least as much as certainty is pursued.

Apache III displayed Donna Riley's day-to-day

that used to be the work of gods and fools.

treatment team ponders the numbers.

The numbers are produced by a computer system called Apache III, the first that claims to predict an individual's risk of dying in the bos-

pital. The program compares each individual's medical profile against

nearly 18,000 cases in its memory

banks before reaching a prognosis

raised fears that such a system may

2

NN ARBOR, Michigan - Each day, the

intensive care unit team at Catherine

McAuley Health Center gathers around a

computer and watches il perform a trick

that is, on average, 95 percent accu-rate. The precision, speed and ac-cessibility of the predictions have \_\_\_\_\_\_ how they were doing.

several colleagues at GWU began collecting and computerizing the experience of intensive care patients from dozens of hospitals.

The computer considered each patient not as unique, but as a complicated sum of several variables. diagnosis and physiological abnormalities on aduas-sion to the ICU, age, pre-existing medical problems, (The program's name is an acronym for "Acute Physics ology and Chronic Health Evaluation.")

The computer then looked at the most clearly de fined outcome: survival or death. Using their medical knowledge and working by trial and error, Apache's authors wrote a program that correlated the variables authors wrote a program that contrained the variables i with outcome. The result was a system that could compare one fCU's mortality experi-rience with another's, after "cou-trolling" for the differences in 3

patients.

patients. Eventually, the data base was ex-panded to contain 17,448 patients treated at 40 different hospitals. That size gave it enough power to measure risk for individual patients. A physician could give the computer 27 easily obtained facts,

and the program would predict that patient's risk of dying in the hospital. A world of adjectives — "good" outlook, "fair" chances, "grim" prognosis - became a world of two-digit numbers.

Though the notion of an odds-giving computer shocks many observers. "it's important to realize what this data base isn't doing." Dr. Knaus says. "It isn't this data base isn't doing. Dr. Knaus says. It isn't thinking. It's remembering. It is remembering far more than what is in any one physician's experience. What people are good at is inductive reasoning. What they are not good at is remembering in an unbiased

Equally important, the computer helps answer the question: Is treatment making a difference? That question is most often asked in ICUs, where treatment is painful, dangerous, unattractive, expensive, and often appears futile as well.

TUDIES have shown that about half the deaths in American ICUs now occur after a deliberate decision has been made to stop "heroic" measures. While Apache does not make such decisions, its advocates say it helps those who must make them ponder the issues in the fairest and most realistic way,

"Physicians are already deciding what Is bopeless. We are already deciding who gets what when." Dr. Knaus argues. "Is your hopeless the same as my hopeless? Are you quitting at the same threshold that I

Catherine McAuley Health Center, a 554-bed hospital run by an order of Roman Catholic nuns, began using the Apache system in its medical ICU in September. As doctors and nurses get used to the system, most speak of its potential to help with the difficult question of when to give up.

"The problem of stopping life support is more a confidence issue on the part of the physician, though it's the malpractice issue that is most often invoked." said Bruce Genovese, a 47-year-old cardiologist, as he sat in the bospital's 10-bed ICU. "Now, when we tell a family, 'We don't think your father is going to do well. we will have some kind of objective data that he is not going to do well.'

#### **Downgrading Salt as Hypertension Villain** many different sources telling us that maybe it is calcium and not sodium that is the prob-Although the Joint National Committee on is calcium and not sodium that is the prob-lem," said Dr. David McCarron of the Oregon By Elisabeth Rosenthal High Blood Pressure, a federal advisory

New York Times Service

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## **ASIA & THE PACIFIC: MERGING BUSINESS** & THE ENVIRONMENT

#### Bangkok, January 23-24, 1992

The International Herald Tribune is convening a major conference on the environment that will serve as a forum for leading government ministers, bankers and industrialists to meet and discuss the most pressing environmental issues and trends. The program will highlight ways in which business can respond to and profil from the environmental challenge

#### JANUARY 23 -

#### 09.30 KEYNOTE ADDRESS

- H.E. Anand Panyarachun, Prime Minister, Thailand 10 15 FORGING A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SURVIVAL
- The Hon. Sir Shridath Ramphal, President of The World Conserva-tion Union (IUCN) and Former Commonwealth Secretary-General

#### 10.45 Coffee

- 11.15 THE POLITICAL AGENDA: A REGIONAL RESPONSE Environmental Protection: How Much Of The Cost Should Govent and Industry Bear? H.E. Fulgencio S. Factoran, Jr., Secretary. Department of Environ-
- ment and Natural Resources. Philippines

Population, Economic Growth & Environmental Protection H.E. Prof. Dr. Emil Salim, Minister of State for Population and Environment, Indonesia

Can Southeast Asia's Tropical Forests Be Saved? Dato Seri Dr. Lim Keng Yaik, Minister of Primary Industries, Malaysia

#### 12.45 Lunch

14.00 THE ENVIRONMENT BUSINESS: IN SEARCH OF ROLE MODELS IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC

Dr. David Bellamy, Botanist, Conservationist, Writer and Broadcaste 14.40 THE ENVIRONMENT AND WORLD TRADE

Arthur Dunkel, Director-General, GATT H.E. Nobutoshi Akao, Ambassador for Global Environmental Affairs and Asia-Paolic Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

#### 16.00 Tea

- 15 15 THE ENERGY OUTLOOK & THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE Speaker to be announced
- 1645 CAN TOURISM AND CONSERVATION CO-EXIST?
- H.E. Mechai Viravaldya, Minister, Prime Minister's Office, Theiland 17 15 DESIGNING OUR FUTURE
- Jean-Michel Cousteau, E.V.P., The Cousteau Society

#### 18.00 Cocktails

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The tee for the con-ference is £495 This includes lunches, a cochtail reception and all conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded tess a £50 cancellation tee for any cancellation received in writing on or before January 10, after which time we regret there can be no returd. How substitutions can be made at any time

Gautam Kaji, V.P., East Asia & Pacific, World Bank, Washington D.C. 10.45 INVESTING IN GREEN FUNDS AND COMPANIES Mark Street, Director and Chief Representative, James Capel (Far East) Ltd., Bangkok 11.15 Collee

PACIFIC

#### 11.45 SEMINAR SESSIONS

10.15 FINANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Business Solutions To The Urban Challenge Dr. Dhira Phantumvanit, Director, Natural Resources and Environ-ment Program, Thailand Development Research Institute, Bangkok Selling Green: The Role of Media Alan Falmington, President, Asia Pacific, J. Water Thompson Co.

JANUARY 24 -

09.30 ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE HIMALAYAS & THE

Sir Edmund Hillary, Explorer, Author and Diplomat

Corporate Environmentalists: Selling Sustainable Development -But Can They Deliver?

John Elkington, Director, SustainAbility Ltd., and author of "The Green Business Guide," London

#### 12.45 Lunch

- 14.00 WORLD ENVIRONMENTAL OUTLOOK: GLOBAL DANGERS -GLOBAL SOLUTIONS Maurice Strong, Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)
- 14.45 INDUSTRIAL RESPONSE TO THE NEW ENVIRONMENTAL AGENDA

The Hon. J. Hugh Faultimer, PC, Executive Director. Business Council

Ior Sustainable Development, Geneva R. Natarajan, President, Union Carbide Asia Pacific Inc., Singapore Saburo Kawai, Vice Chairman and President, Keizai Doyukai. Tokyo Bjorn Stigson, President & CEO, ABB Flakt, Stockholm

#### 16.30 Close of Conference

REGISTRATION FORM: To register for the conference, please complete the form below and send it ib: Brenda Hagerty, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre London WC2, England Tel (44 71) 836 4802 Fax: (44 71) 836 0717

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EW YORK - Many people who have dutifully given up soy sauce. pickles and pretzels in an attempt to prevent high blood pressure by limiting salt may be sacrificing needlessly, a growing number of researchers now believe. For about half of those with hypertension, they say, restricting salt has little effect; for many of the others, the benefits are slim. And just as salt, or sodium, bas been downgraded as a culprit in the genesis of high blood pressure, other dietary suspects are gaining ground: Recent studies suggest that for a number of people it is not too much salt, but too little calcium, that sets the stage for hypertension.

Although still controversial, this "calcium connection" has already led some blood pressure specialists to advise patients that they may cat pretzels at least in moderation, as long as they drink milk too. "We have signals from

#### IN BRIEF

#### **Respiratory Infections Top Diarrhea as Child Killer**

WASHINGTON (WP) - Acute respiratory childhood diseases such as measles that can lead to pneumonia, limiting exposure to air infections (ARI) have replaced diarrhea as the No. 1 killer of the world's children under age 5, pollution and passive tobacco smoke, and im-United Nations health officials announced. proving nutrition, including breast-feeding, And just as a worldwide effort has reduced the consequences of diarrhea, the officials said they hope to repeat that victory --- against pneumonia, bronchitis and the common colds New Lasers Turn On and Off that cause the deaths of more than eight chil-28 Billion Times a Second dren per minute, or a total of more than 4 million a year.

At a three-day conference in Washington, health officials from 60 nations were told by UN officials that teaching mothers to recognize early symptoms of rapidly fatal infections and making antibiotics quickly available could cut death rates by about one third.

In developing nations, the experts were told, the common cold can turn into life-threatening 24 gigahertz, established by scientists using a pneumonia in days. Mr. Grant said cutting the death rate by about a third during the next 10 years would require more than \$1 billion. How-The Cornell device is a version of a strained quantum well laser, which is composed of thin ever, he said, that would save the lives of 15 million children. other particles within their boundaries. Elec-

In the fight against diarrhea, he reminded delegates, global efforts to distribute oral rehydration salts in developing countries, along

Experts are increasingly divided about the relative importance of these two minerals in hypertension, and patients trying to do the right thing may receive conflicting advice. Although most doctors still see sodium as the main culprit, their conviction is not nearly

Health Sciences University in Portland.

so strong as it once was, and many feel that both will prove to be important. Other research has suggested that magnesium and potassium also play a role.

"People have been interested in the salt question for 50 years, and there's still no compelling evidence one way or another," said Dr. William Harlan head of disease prevention at the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. "To me that says we've expected too much from salt and the size of the effect must be small. I do think there's a problem when we focus on sodium without looking at the other ions in the diet, like calcium and potassium. I think they are

which can strengthen infant resistance.

NEW YORK (NYT) - Scientists At Cornell

University have developed a new generation of

lasers that are not only incredibly small - no

longer than the diameter of a human hair - but

also the fastest lasers ever developed. They

operate at the breathtaking speed of 28 giga-

bertz, which means the laser turns on and off 28

billion times a second. The previous record was

layers of material no more than 40 atoms thick,

the quantum wells, that confine electrons and

trons pour into each quantum well like milk

from a pitcher and there combine with other

nventional laser.

co

people with hypertension, many experts no longer support a blanket practice. They are perturbed that the public views salt as a hazard to be avoided by people who are bealthy.

body, still recommends salt reduction for all

There is no evidence that salt can cause hypertension in people with normal blood pressure," said Dr. Thomas Ferris, head of the department of medicine at the University of Minnesota Medical School. "This business of taking salt out of baby food is just silly. and it bugs me that I sometimes can't get salted preizels because of this irrational fear." Others worry that an obsession with cuting out salt will cause people with hyperten-sion to overlook more effective measures. "They'll forget the really important things they can do to lower pressure, like losing weight and not drinking too much alcohol, said Dr. Walter Willet, a professor of nutrition at the Harvard School of Public Health.

with educational campaigns, are saving the particles to produce an emission of photons in lives of 1 million children a year. coherent waves - that is, lasing. Other factors in reducing ARL, Mr. Grant said, would be immunizing children against

#### **Drunk Driving Deaths Are** Slowly Declining in the U.S.

WASHINGTON (WP) — Drunk driving wreaks a devastating toll, especially at holiday time, but U. S. traffic statistics report a mildly encouraging trend. Since 1982, the percentage of traffic deaths involving alcohol has declined about 2 percent each year.

The downward trend was even sharper over the New Year's holiday, traditionally a time of increased celebration and travel-and alcoholrelated highway crashes. The percentage of traffic deaths involving alcohol over New Year's declined from 84 percent in 1982 to 62 percent in 1990, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) reported.

A fatal traffic crash is considered alcoholrelated if either a driver or a pedestrian had a blood alcohol concentration of at least 0.01 grams per deciliter. Federal officials attribute the slow but steady decline in booze-related traffic slow our steary because in boost-state laws and deaths over New Year's to tougher state laws and enforcement, publicity about the dangers of driving drunk, and growing use of designated of or taxis for getting home from a party

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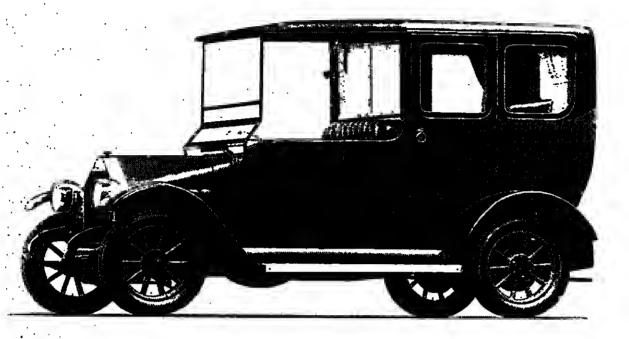
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# We put a lot of thought into our first car.



# 75 years later,

# think a lot about you.

They were shipbuilders. Probably the best in their time. But this elite team of engineers wouldn't stop at conquering the sea.

In a special part of their workshop, a dream was taking shape. A peculiar, motor-driven buggy that would run smoother and handle better than any horseless carriage ever had. In fact, the prototype was so successful that they assembled twenty more — making the 1917 Mitsubishi Model-A Japan's first series production car.

That moment made Japanese motor vehicle history, and launched Mitsubishi's 75 year tradition of automotive firsts. But while the same spirit of innovation lives on, it has evolved into much more than a knack for advanced engineering. At Mitsubishi today, automotive innovation is the discovery of new and unexpected ways to enhance the relationship between cars and people. And between technology and our earth.

Driver and passenger safety as touchstones for every new idea. Cleanliness and conservation as ultimate virtues to pursue. These are but some of the arenas where Mitsubishi designers and engineers demonstrate their commitment to human and environment-conscious innovation. And their

achievements continue to include important industry firsts—each refueling the same pride and determination that propelled those ambitious shipbuilders so long ago.



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MOTORS

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Page 9

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

## Salomon Turns Cleanup **Into a Total Renovation**

By Kurt Eichenwald New York Times Service

EW YORK - At Salomon Brothers, what began as a housecleaning following the U.S. Treasury market scandal has evolved into a renovation from the formdation up. At stake in the transformation of the firm into a leaner, more selective operation is its survival as a major force on Wall Street.

No longer can the firm support pet strategies pushed by top executives that fail to bring in sufficient profits. Personal fiels are breaking up, and every business group has to prove its worth to the firm — steps some Salomon executives say are long overdue. There is already so much glass being broken that if there are

other things that need to

change, it's casy to get them caught up in the process," said Richard J. Barrett, a managing director who heads the firm's financial institutions department

But as the year ended, even the most optimistic managers worried that the coming weeks could see dozens of resigna-

The younger people want to move quicker, and we're getting votes for change."

tions. With year-end bonuses and deferred compensation in hand, many valued executives might decide to move on to an established firm, rather than remain with an evolving one.

The minor changes and major upheavals at Salomon Brothers come as the firm is adjusting to entirely new management. Its illegal bidding in the Treasury market and the subsequent scan-dal that began to unfold last summer resulted in the resignations of virtually every senior manager, including John H. Gutfreund, chairman and chief executive.

The scandal has overshadowed the impact of the new generation that has taken charge of the firm. Resignations have cut so deeply into Salomon's former management that only three top officers remain of the nine who began the summer with the firm.

Salomon's future is now in the hands of younger executives. with more hands-on experience in modern securities markets. This group is led by Deryck C. Maughan, 43, whose reputation for building the hugely profitable Tokyo office won him the post of chief operating officer.

HE FIRM'S TREASURER, John G. McFarlane 3d, said: "It's a new, young management team, but it is a very seasoned team. Their technical understanding of the business is better than the prior team, because these guys are fresher from the front."

That perceived freshness is making the new management which serves on an executive committee formed in December, more inclined toward change. "The younger people want to move quicker, and we're getting votes for change," said Eric Rosenfeld, head of the government-bond trading desk and a member of the committee.

The changes so far have been broad. Compensation has been more closely linked to performance; strategies for many businesses, including equities and investment banking, have been changed; decisions made by a single executive are now shared by several at lower levels, and, many executives said, the political intrigues that flourished under the old management have been quashed

Some businesses have undertaken complete changes in their missions, albeit temporarily. The finance desk, which once dealt with the financing needs of customers who generated more than \$30 million in annual revenue, now focuses solely on the needs of the firm. Like the rest of the firm, the desk has a smaller balance sheet and pays a higher cost for its capital.

The emergence of the new management comes as Salomon. shifts from answering charges in the Treasury scandal to rebuilding its business. But questions remain about the size and effects of government penalties; the firm has set aside \$200 million to pay fines and other costs.

In the months since the scandal, the firm has adopted new See SALOMON, Page 10

CURRENCY RATES

#### By Floyd Norris New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Rarely in the history of Wall Street has a year ended with such opposing messages coming from the stock market and the economy The stock market story of 1991 was one of prices that

source early in the year and again at the end, producing an excellent year for large stocks, and a phenomenal one for small stocks. The Nasdaq composite index had its best year ever, rising 57 percent. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 20 percent. (Page 10)

But the U.S. economy barely hmped along during 1991, with the recession reasserting itself during the summer, and consumer confidence plunging to its lowest level in a decade, reversing a brief recovery that followed the liberation of Kuwait. Corporate profits are weak; layoffs are rising.

Such a divergence suggests that something has to give, that either the economy should pick up soon, or the stock market may have to surrender. Some market bears even suggest that both could happen.

Wall Street's conventional wisdom has long been capable of very radical and rapid change, far faster than most economists or politicians can appreciate. Such a change took place in the final three weeks of 1991, when a mood of despondency about the fate of the economy was replaced by renewed confidence in the ability of the Federal Reserve to spur business activity with lower interest rates. The Fed's full-point reduction of the discount rate, to 3.5 percer played an important role in sparking that resurgence, which drove the Dow Jones industrial average up 10.7 percent in 15 it was the most explosive move for stocks since early it was the most explosive move for stocks since early

January, when pessimism over the possibility of war with Iraq was replaced by exultation at how weak a foe Iraq proved to be. That initial rally, as it continued, persuaded many analysis that the recession that had begun the previous October would soon end. There was a brief economic recovery, but it soon faded.

The period of stock market dismay, which began in November amid signs of the weak economy, brought stock tices down to their lowest levels since March. The problem, said one economist who ren

nained confident

of economic recovery, was that market participants were indeed, while there undoubtedly was a crystal ball somemaximum effect on the economy," said R. David Ranson of H.C. Wainwright & Co., in Boston, "The short-run impact is egative," he added.

An Advancing U.S. Market Tugs at the Economy

Mr. Ranson predicts that a period of strong growth, lasting at least two years, is likely to begin in 1992.

That level of optimism is rare, but many economists

#### Many economists expect to see real growth by the second half of this year, and that expectation is embodied in most bullish forecasts.

expect to see real growth by the second half of this year, and that expectation is embodied in most bullish forecas

"I think 1992 is going to be a good year." said Abby Joseph Cohen, co-chair of the investment policy committee at Goldman Sachs. "Is will be the first year in three in which we have had any kind of improvement in profits." And she forecasts that stock prices will advance as the profit outlook becomes clearer.

But many, including Ms. Cohen, suggest that the riskiest time of the year may be early in it. Carmine Grigoli, the chief equity portfolio strategist at First Boston, predicts that hy the end of 1992 the Dow is likely to reach 3,400. But in the meantime, he says, the index could drop to 2,750, from its learned of 2169 methods the index of 1000 to 2,750. level of 3,168 on the last day of 1991.

"Taken together, a weakening economy, falling profits, earnings disappointments and high valuations suggest that the early months of 1992 will be a vulnerable period for the stock market." Mr. Grigoli wrote late in December. He saio that the earnings improvement needed to justify current prices was unlikely before late 1992.

Such forecasts should, of course, be taken with a grain of salt. As Mr. Grigoli also wrote, "For many forecasters, 1991 was a humbling experience."

Urges thinking in too short a time frame. "On average, a change in short-term interest rates takes nearly 18 months to reach its in focus for 1991, it is not easy to find. In general, a year ago where in which both the economy and the stock market were forecasters thought that both the stock market and the economy would revive in 1991, or that neither would.

It is common for stocks to begin rising before the end of a recession, but in this case the lead factor was far greater than normal ---- assuming that the recession has yet to end. One explanation for that move, beloved among bears, is that traders simply put too much trust in the Fed, and have yet to recognize that this recession reflects structural problems brought on hy the huge deht overhang of the 1980s, problems that cannot easily be offset hy lower interest rates.

To other market bears, like Michael Murphy, editor of the Overpriced Stock Service newsletter, the economy may inabsorb money that is now in financial assets and send prices lower. On the other hand, he says, stock prices could fall if it turns out the economy will stay weak.

Many bulls offer an explanation of the stock market's explosive performance in 1991 that suggests it will be a precursor of things to come. They argue that the prolonged period of low short-term interest rates is leading to a fundamental shift in Americans' investment preferences, away from short-term, risk-free investments and toward long-term stocks and bonds.

"At some point, household investors will say, 'I am investing for the long term. I want to be investing in an asset category that offers a better long-term return," Ms. Cohen of Goldman Sachs said.

Another explanation, which could suggest a less long-lasting bull market, is the flip side of Mr. Murphy's reason-ing. This explanation holds the Fed's attempt to spur the economy for most of 1991 simply provided money that the "real" economy did not need, because businesses did not want to huild new plants or install new machines. That money had to go somewhere, and much of it went into financial assets, pushing up prices of stocks and bonds.

"What we are seeing is that there can be a paper asset inflation in the face of a slow economy." said Chuck Clough, chief strategist at Merril! Lynch.

## Sympathy **Over GM** Japan Carmakers Are Asked to Help

Miyazawa

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO -- Prime Minister Kii-chi Miyazawa, asking Japanese automakers to show compassion for the bard-pressed U.S. car indus-try, urged them Wednesday to help raise American car sales in Japan. Mr. Miyazawa, speaking at a tele vised news conference a week ahead of the visit here of President George Bush, also asked Toyota, Nissan, Honda and the others to help the U.S. companies develop parts the Japanese industry can use.

A large imbalance in auto and auto-parts trade is a major factor in U.S.-Japan trade tensions. The chairmen of America's Big Three automakers are to accompany Mr. Bush on his Jan. 7-10 visit to Japan.

"I am asking industry leaders to take more seriously and compassionately the U.S. situation, symbolized hy General Motors' shut-downs," Mr. Miyazawa said in his New Year news conference, which was taped Saturday,

GM said last month it would cüminate 74,000 jobs in North America over the next four years.

"It came as a considerable shock. to the U.S. people that GM has been defeated hy Japanese cars." Mr. Miyazawa said, He added, however, that "Japanese cars alone were not responsible" for GM's business slump.

Also Wednesday, the economic newspaper Nihon Keizai said the Japan Development Bank would . (\$4,4 million) idiary at favor-

able interest rates to build a technical center in Japan. The hank also plans to make financial assistance available to other U.S. automakers, the newspaper added. Mr. Miyazawa met Wednesday

with senior officials to discuss what Japan can promise Mr. Bush.

Senator Carl Levin, the Michi-gan Democrat whose state is home to the Big Three, said last week that Congress might adopt legislation to punish Japan for its restrictions on imports of U.S. goods if the presi-dent's visit did not yield results.

"To do our best is crucial, not only for the United States but also for world prosperity and peace," Mr. Miyazawa said on television.

(AP, AFP)

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Last month, Japanese automak-ers said they would nearly double purchases of U.S. auto parts by 1994 as part of a government-led effort to reduce the surplus. On Sunday, Nihon Keizai said the automakers

As High-Tech Goes Global, What's a Nation to Do?

By Andrew Pollack suring that the United States of-New York Times Service NEW YORK — Just as they fers a supportive economic envi-

ronment for research and development by foreign and doonce moved manufacturing plants mestic companies alike. overseas, U.S. companies are now Most executives tend to be pragmatists who say that innovaspreading research and product development around the world, helping to turn the creation of technology into an activity that tion recognizes no borders. "We want to be able to tap into

technology wherever it is devel-oped," said Geoffrey C. Nicholtranscends national borders. The trend raises tough new isson, staff vice president for inter-national technical operations at sues for policymakers, in the United States and many other coun-Minnesota Mining & Manufac-turing Co. "It would be naive to think the U.S. is Mecca for all tries, intent on preserving jobs and keeping their nations competitive in high-technology industries like technologies." aerospace, pharmacenticals and

The company, based in St. Paul, Minnesota, which makes evinformation processing. But many business leaders say the march toward technology crything from Post-it notes to op-tical data disks, now has 2,500 technical people stationed abroad, three times as many as in lab - is as inevitable as it is irrevocable. Government policies Overseas laboratories are not

that do not adapt to this funda-mental industrial shift, many exthe only mechanism for the globecutives contend, are bound to alization of technology development.

"Policy has to deal with these In the last month alone, other global realities," said John A. examples have included the ac-Armstrong, vice president for sciquisition of a majority stake in an ence and technology at Interna-tional Business Machines Corp. American pharmaceutical biotechnology start-up, Systemix Not all policymakers and strat-Inc., by a Swiss drug maker, Sanz Ltd.; the joint development

**Joining Forces** Number of new trans-netional corporate alliance for technology development, not including acquisitions or marketing agreements.

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book computer for one of its ri-

vals, Hitachi Ltd. Since the mid-1980s, there have been more than 900 transnational alliances by U.S. businesses or investments by foreign companies in American technology start-ups; those deals do not include countother joint

lags in manufacturing, the U.S. competitive edge now depends on being able to create new technologies faster than overseas rivals. But the rapid spread of technological expertise could dull this

Globalization also makes it more difficult for policymakers to determine how best to serve U.S. interests, or even to define what those interests are.

Among the policy issues is whether the government should try to stem the overseas migration of American technology hy such measures as blocking acquisitions of kcy U.S. technology companies by foreign corporations,

Another question: Does it makes sense for Washington to spend money on research and development, or on competitiveness programs like the Sematech semiconductor consortium, if the tech-

which very significant technology is being bought at fire-sale prices in the United States and commercialized overseas," said Clyde Prestowitz, head of the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington.

access to markets, they say, is not equal around the world. We're the only country in the world that thinks na. .nality doesn't matter," said Pat Choate, an economist who is a critic of foreign investment in the United States

But another who are a second

globalization is inevitable and that the best policy is to make sure the United States reaps its share of benefits from the trend. "The policies that won't work are those that assume the technol-

ogy base is national," said Proctor P. Reid, who is a senior program officer at the National Academy of Engineering, which advises the government on technical matters. These global networks are already well developed," he said. "To try to tear the fahric to advantage your companies, or com-

panies resident in the U.S., seems to me a very hazardous exercise." Just how hazardous was shown in the recent controversy over dis--play screens for notebook com-

facturers of these flat panel

displays, the government levied

tariffs on screens imported from

-whose addresses addresses husiness people - contends that

nological fruits are going to be immediately enjoyed overseas? "You don't want a situation in

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tional flow to safeguard Ameri- prototype for a new generation of ca's brain trust. Others insist that computer chip, and the an- lah raises risks for American comthe best government response is nouncement by IBM that it will panies and for the U.S. economy, technology can still be held in them as well as the Japanese he-to accept the inevitable, while en-produce a Japanese-English note- Since American industry often check. Access to technology, like See TECHNOLOGY, Page 12

would seek to stem the interna- by IBM and Siemens AG of a ments or outright acquisitions. panies and for the U.S. economy.

Mr. Prestowitz is in the camp of Japan. But U.S. computer compa The advent of the borderless strategists and policymakers who mes. led by Apple Computer Inc. argue that the globalization of technology can still be held in

planned additional increases On another key issue. Mr. Miyazawa hinted that Japan eventually would ease its ban on rice imports hut said an announcement would not be made during Mr.

## Foreigners Tap U.S. Start-Ups

### By Barnaby J. Feder New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In agricultural hiotechnology, the contrast between the American style of creating new husinesses and the approach in Europe and Japan is stark. The difference has direct bearing on the way biotechnology companies tend to form their foreign alliances, with smaller U.S. players teaming up with bigger overseas companies. Although some big American corporations like Monsanto have invested heavily in biotechnology, many of the most intriguing developments in the United States have been reported by entrepreneurial start-up concerns like Mycogen, Ecogen, Calgene, Crop Genetics, Biotechnica and DNA Plant Technologies.

Granted, there are highly regarded start-up companies overseas, like Plant Genetic Systems of Belgium, but the research leaders seem to be the giant multinationals like Imperial Chemical Industries, Rhône-Poulenc and Ciha-Geigy.

Part of the difference is the unparalleled access that American entrepreneurs have to venture capital and later, if their companies survive, to the stock market.

Sooner or later, though, many start-ups decide they need bigger corporate partners for financial support, marketing and production skills and other expertise. In agricultural biotechnology those alliances are typically forged with big foreign companies.

The result: a largely one-way flow to foreign countries of research results and technology pioneered in the United States. So far, according to industry analysts, the real cost to American companies has been the surrender of potential foreign markets rather than the creation of potential domestic competitors.

Take Mycogen Corp., a San Diego-based concern that has focused most of its work on biopesticides. These are naturally occurring toxins that Mycogen isolates from micro-organisms and mass-produces by genetically engineering bacteria to make them. These "natural" poisons tend to kill only targeted pests, cause fewer pollution prohlems, and be

harder for insects to develop a tolerance to than synthetic chemicals. Mycogen has various agreements with Kubota Corp. of Japan, Japan Tobacco Inc., and a research subsidiary of Royal Dutch/Shell. All of them leave Mycogen with North American marketing rights to the products covered by the agreements, while providing

Mycogen with greater marketing resources and experies. "We couldn't commercialize this stuff without them," Marie C. Burke, Mycogen's bead of investor relations, said of the company's overseas allies. One result of so much collaborative work is that American agricultural biotechnology

is probably closer to the international pack than American medical biotechnology, where U.S. companies are far ahead of the competition. Jim McCamant, editor of the Agbiotech Stock Letter, says the difference is a matter of

national policy, not chance. "There's been huge support from the National Institutes of Health for medical biotechnology research," he said. By contrast, the attitude toward agricultural biotech has been more laissez-faire.

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## American Drug Makers Lead

By Milt Freudenheim New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Pharmaceuticals are among the relatively few products in which the United States can boast a net surplus of exports over imports.

The final tally for 1991 is expected to show an American surplus of \$1.4 hillion, up from \$1.2 hillion a year earlier, with some \$900 million of the surplus coming from sales to Japan, the world's second-largest drug market after the United States.

Protecting the American lead in pharmaceuticals was one of the Bush administration's goals in recently announcing a plan to speed the approval process for new drugs by letting nongovernment scientists help review them. Some European countries now approve new drugs two to three years faster than the U.S. Food and Drug Administra-

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, a Washington-hased trade group, says the industry supports the streamlining plan by the White House Council on Competitiveness. Consumer advocates and some FDA officials have criticized the idea, however, contending that it could weaken drug safety standards.

But in fact, American companies are already testing new products on people in many

countries before hringing them to the FDA for approval. Merck & Co., which has seven pharmaceutical laboratories abroad, uses a computer system to monitor and display daily records of new drugs being tested on 10,000 patients in 15 countries, said John L. Zabriskie, a senior vice president.

Merck spent \$60 million in 1982 for U.S. marketing rights to all products of Astra AB. a Swedish pharmaceuticals company. The investment is paying off: Analysts said Merck's pretax profits from Astra products exceeded \$100 million in 1991.

In many cases, however, it is American research achievements that have attracted foreign drug makers. Swiss, German, British and French and Japanese companies have set up operations in the United States, building research centers, employing American scientists and making research and licensing deals with American companies. As on other technology fronts. American drug makers pay special attention to

Japanese activities. Roger A. Brooks, a Far Eastern expert with the pharmaceuticals association, said three Japanese companies — Eisai, Kirin and Shiseido — had set up drug research institutes in the United States. But at the same time, seven American companies are performing basic pharmaceutical research in their own laboratories in Japan.

Merck, based in Rahway. New Jersey, has two such labs, in Meguro and Okazaki, Japan.

Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry has set a goal of improving the nation's position in hiotechnology. Analysis say Japan's system of reducing the prices of existing drugs every two years is pushing Japanese companies to develop new products and to compete in the American market, where prices remain largely uncontrolled.

#### Waigel Rules Out New Tax Rise to **Fund Unification**

Bush's visit.

Reuters

HAMBURG - Finance Minister Theo Waigel said Wednesday that no new tax increases were planned to help pay for German unification.

He told the magazine Unsere Illustriette, "There are no further tax rises on the agenda apart from those already agreed and announced."

Germany last July introduced a one-year 7.5 percent surcharge on income tax and raised some consumer taxes. An increase in valueadded tax to 15 percent from 14 percent is planned for 1993. Also Wednesday, the economics

minister, Jörgen Möllemann, said the public sector should set the tone for a round of lower pay rises in 1992 wage talks and the rise for salaried civil servants should be limited to under 5 percent.

In an article in Handelshlatt, Mr. Möllemann warned that excessive wage rises would threaten economic growth and employment levels.

Public-service workers in the OETV and DAG unions are seeking a 9.5 percent pay rise in this year's talks. The civil servants' pay pact is usually ratified by the legislature after agreements are reached for the entire sector.

## **U.S. Oil Companies Shift Exploration Overseas**

By Thomas W. Lippman Washington Past Service WASHINGTON ---- Big oil is heading south

-or east, or north, or anywhere, so long as it's outside the United States. At an accelerating pace, the major U.S.-

based oil companies are shipping their explora-tion and development capital overseas.

sive exodus from the United States," said J. Robinson West, president of the Washingtonbased Petroleum Finance Co.

nies showed that spending on overseas exploration first exceeded domestic spending in 1989. and the gap is growing. According to William L. Randol, oil industry

analyst for First Boston Corp., only three of the major U.S.-based oil companies are "allocating less than 50 percent of their total worldwide capital spending to the foreign area.'

Those three --- Chevron Corp., Mobil Corp. and Texaco Inc. - all have announced plans to expand their overseas operations.

Exxon Corp.'s chairman, Lawrence J. Rawl, announced the formation in October of a new division to run all international exploration programs except those in Canada.

The Los Angeles-based Arco announced on Dec. 16 that in 1992, for the first time, it would spend more on foreign exploration and production abroad.

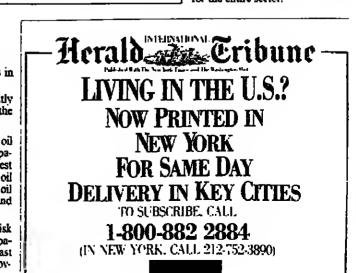
Texaco's Frontier Exploration Department, eries are called.

created in 1987, is developing oil prospects in 20 countries, from Colombia to Bulgaria.

And Occidentai Petroleum Corp. recently signed a contract to spend \$60 million in the next four years looking for oil in Peru.

Because countries known to have large oil reserves are generally closed to U.S. participauon in oil production or marketing, the quest for overseas resources has touched off oil searches in several countries not known as oil powers, including Congo, Bolivia, Vicinam and Yemen.

This is high-cost exploration with a high risk of failure, analysts said, but the big oil companies do it because the potential returns are vast if they find an "elephant," as major oil discov-



لأصف بالمتحد مترابين المحصوص متدور الارومي

Source: Reuters

"The United States is history. There's a mas-

A study hy his firm of 22 U.S.-based compa-

MARKET DIARY

By Seth Faison Jr.

New York Times Service

on Wall Street predicted the year-

long bull market to come. U.S.

stock prices had slumped amid the

apprehension of a nation poised for

war, and the economy was in reces-

But when war came in the Gulf

in mid-January, it gave stocks their

N.Y. Stocks

first lift, with prices rising sharply

in the six weeks of fighting. And even though economic recovery re-

mained as elusive as a desert mi-

rage for the rest of the year, ever-

lower interest rates gave stocks a

magnetic ability to attract cash and

The year was capped by a re-cord-setting end-of-December ral-

ly, giving stocks their best Decem-

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age put the final touches on the

year Tuesday by inching to yet an-other record, its fourth straight. Adding 4.92 points to the leaps it

has taken in recent days, it closed

full 20 percent ahead of its level last Jan. 1, of 2.633.66.

More striking, perhaps, was the performance of small stocks, with

the Nasdaq composite index notch-

ing up a 57 percent gain for the year — the best in its 20-year history, surpassing the previous mark of 34

percent in 1080. The Nasdao, by rising 6.59 points, to 586.34 on

Tuesday, also set its fourth consec-

Another barometer of small stocks, the Russell 2.000 Index, which Tuesday rose 2.10 points, to 189.94, climbed 44 percent since

In contrast, Standard & Poor's

Index of 500 stocks, a gauge of

blue-chip stocks that some analysis

prefer to the Dow, rose 26 percent. The S&P 500 edged up 1.95 points

Tuesday to close at 417.09, also a

After a stumble in November, as

consumer pessimism seemed to

drift down to a new low, Wall

Street took a head-turning shift in

December with a surge in the nor-

maily sleepy Christmas week that

surprised technical analysis and

money managers alike.

money into the market.

fourth record level in a row.

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out the year at 3,168.83, putting it a

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NEW YORK - A year ago. few

**Surprising Rally** 

**Cheers Wall Street** 

marked the Dow's best December

Since the index was created in 1914.

Retail companies were among

the industries that marked the

year's besi-performing stocks. The Gap Inc., a clothing retailer, on Tuesday reached 53%, up a stun-

ning 218.5 percent from 161/4 a year

ago. As a whole, retail stocks were

Even better were brokerage

firms, benefiting from market ac-

tivity and a flood of new underwrit-

ing, which climbed 146.9 percent. Top performers included Charles

Schwab stock, up 249.1 percent; Merrill Lynch, which gained 174.7

percent, and Paine Webber, which

ones in 1991, according to many analysts, largely because their un-

deriving value was greater than

"It's been a very surprising year." said Laszlo Birinyi, presi-dent of Birinyi Associates. "We've had a pretty exceptional perfor-

mance considering the background

it played against." With a weak U.S. economy, Mr.

Birinyi said, investors were "not

particularly excited about stocks"

except as an alternative to other

investments, and yet they regis-tered steady growth because of the growing amounts of cash chasing a limited number of stocks.

en by expectations initially, and by liquidity. subsequently," said Mi-chael Metz, chief investment strate-

gist at Oppenheimer & Co. "Small stocks were extraordi

narily cheap," said Jack Laporte, president of T, Rowe Price's New

Horizons fund, a bellwether small-

Institutional investors started

buying small stocks in 1991 in far

stock fund.

'Basically, it was a market driv-

Small stocks outperformed large

up 102.9 percent in 1991.

rose 155 percent.

their price.

#### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1992

EUROPEAN FUTURES

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Standard & Poor's Indexes

High Low Close Chige

High Low Clase Citigs 229.66 227.50 229.44 + 1.22 36.24 283.67 285 07 + 1.54 20107 200.03 201.67 + 1.94 107.13 101.22 102.13 + 0.91 173.22 171.52 172.68 - 0.03

## U.S./AT THE CLOSE

## **U.S. Bank Failures Down Sharply**

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The number of banks and savings institu-tions to fail in the United States fell sharply in 1991, officials said. Wednesday. But the asset value involved in banks that collapsed or remained open only thanks to an injection of government money bal-looned to \$64 billion, from \$16 billion in 1990. The Federal Denset for an angent that the outlook for 1992

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. warned that the outlook for 1992 was gloomy, with 200 bank failures expected, with asset values between

S86 billion and \$116 billion. The number of savings institutions that went out of business was lower. in 1991, with 168 being taken over by regulators or merged with other

## Itel to Lease Rail Fleet to GE Capital

CHICAGO (AP) — Itel Corp. said it planned to lease its 70,000-car rail fleet to General Electric Capital Corp. in a complex deal that would erase some high-cost debt from Itel's balance sheet.

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Federal Aviation Administration has selected Harris Corp. to produce a \$1.7 billion air-traffic control system to be installed across the United States over the next 14 years. Harris was elected over American Telephone & Telegraph Technol-ogies Inc., a subsidiary of the giant phone company. The equipment, known as a voice switching and control system, both links air traffic controllers to each other by telephone and handles radio calls between controllers and relate

WASHINGTON (AFX) — The U.S. agriculture secretary, Edward Madigan, has said the compromise proposal from Arthur Dunkel, the

Mr. Madigan's comments came in a radio news conference with farm

Asked about the effect of the Dunkel proposal on U.S. producers of rice, peanuts, sugar and tobacco, Mr. Madigan said it was his "prelimi-nary analysis" that the proposal for talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade "looks pretty good."

NEW YORK (NYT) — Tying its record for new drug approvals in a single year, the Food and Drug Administration said it had approved four. new drugs this week, bringing the 1991 total to 30. The list included Zoloft, a Pfizer treatment for depression that analysts predicted would have \$1 billion in worldwide sales by 1995.

Also approved last week were SmithKline Beecham's Relafen, a onsteroid arthritis treatment: Bristol-Myers Soulbb's Cefzil, an antibipuberty in



Under terms of the deal, which required Itel shareholder approval, GE

## Harris Chosen for Air Traffic System

calls between controllers and pilots. Both contractors had difficulties meeting the aviation agency's exact-ing demands, which included reliability rates equivalent to being out of

service, on average, for just four seconds a year.

### GATT Talks Seen Aiding U.S. Farms

director general of GATT to conclude world trade talks "looks pretty. good" for certain U.S. agricultural commodities.

#### FDA Approves 4 Drugs in a Week

The FDA also approved two antibiotics, Eli Lilly's Lorabid and Warner-Lambert's Penetrex, as well as Ismo, a chest-pain treatment

Analysts predicted that even bigger sales would come from Zocor, a Merck & Co. treatment to reduce cholesterol levels, which was approved last week; they foresaw global sales of \$1.5 billion.



made by American Home Products.

## U.S. FU7 Vig Associated Press Season Season High Low WHEAT (CBT) \$200 by minimum Lood bu minimam-dollars; 4.09 2.79 Mar 1 2.80v Xay 2.80v Xay 2.79 2.9 2.7 2.

BUENOS AIRES - The peso, Argentina's fifth currency in 22 years. was introduced Wednesday to replace the austral, which was devalued by inflation to near-worthlessness. New peso bills were distributed by the central bank this week, but most Argentines will not see them until banks reopen Thursday, after the holidays.

rose 73.1 points, or a full 3 percent, to 2,493.1 points, adding £13 bil-the change set off a wave of rumors of a possible devaluation. lion (\$24.3 billion) to share values In effect, the government decided to suppress four zeros to simplify

(AP. AFP)

 
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Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

greater quantities than in the past, Mr. Laporte said, bringing an end to a seven-year period in which **Amex Diary** small stocks appreciated more slowly than large stocks. He ex-Advanced Declined Unchanged Tafol Issue New Highs New Lows pects small issues to continue to we're one year into what is typi-cally a three- to five-year cycle." NASDAQ Diary

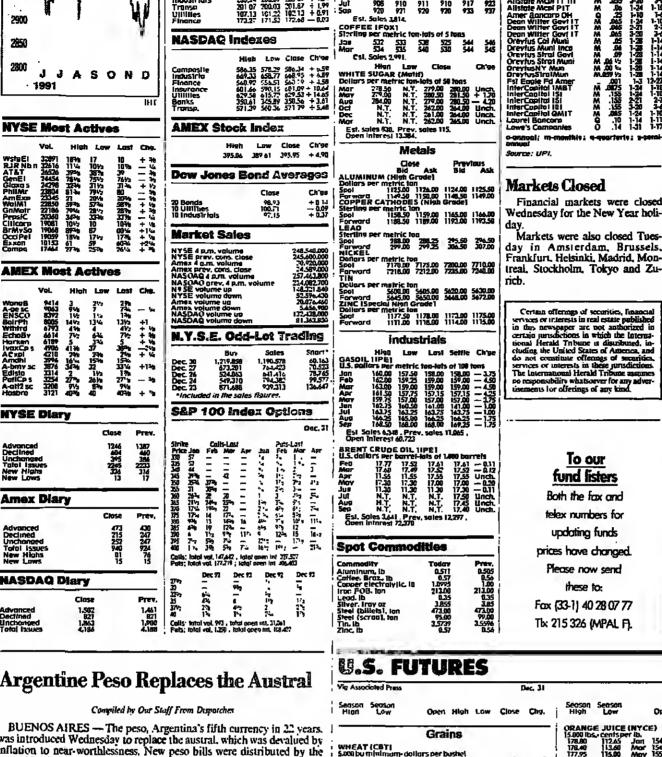
Mr. Laporte said, Optimism in London

The London stock market saw out 1991 with its biggest surge of the year on Tuesday, swept higher

by Monday's record on Wall Street The spark came from an aggresand a reaffirmation by the chancelsive slashing of short-term interest rates by the Federal Reserve, but lor of the Exchequer, Norman La-mont, that Britain's economy was on the verge of recovery. Market makers who had expectthe combination of available casb

and growing optimism in investors big and small provided the real combustion. Money flowed from certificates of deposit at banks into ed a quiet pre-holiday half-session were taken unawares by waves of buying from previously gloomy inmutual funds at a frenzied pace. vestors, dealers said.

and fund managers in turn put the Since Dec. 10, when at 2,863 the Dow hit its lowest point since summer, the index bas climbed 305 points, or 10.7 percent. December's and capping a 16 percent rise since accounting procedures. uverall gain of 274.15 points also the beginning of the year.



WHEAT (KCBT)

5.000 bu minumum u Mar 3.97% May 3.72% Juli 3.39% Sep 146

Argentine Peso Replaces the Austral Compiled by Our Staff From Dispotches

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The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares

| 473.00<br>95.00<br>3.5739<br>0.57                     | 473.00<br>97.00<br>3.55%<br>0.56 |           |                      | 215 326 (/                           |             |  | otic,                            | and J<br>g chil                                | ohnso  |                                    | ohnson's Su                          | pprelia                                    | to treat                           | t prer                   | natur                      | e pube                                    | erty i |
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|   |                                  |           | Dec, 31              |                                      |             |  |                                  |  | _  |                                    |                                      |  | -                                  |                          |                            |   |        |
| Open Hig  | h Low                            | Close     | Chy.                 | Seoson<br>High                       | Season      | Open   | High                             | Low  | Close  | Chg.                               |                                      | ason<br>ove                                | Open                               | High                     | Low                        | Close                                     | Cho.   |
| Grains  |                                  |           |                      |                                      | E JUICE (   | Ib. 154 00   | 155.30                           | 151.80   | 155.15   | +.85                               | BRITISH P<br>Sper pound-<br>1,8644 1 | OUND (IN<br>1 point equ<br>.5670 Mc        | gls \$0.000                        | 1,5458                   | 1.8404                     | 1.8448                                    | +3     |
| 19612 4.05<br>19612 4.05<br>11512 3.81<br>3.3817 3.44 | 19642                            | 4.04%     | +.07                 | 178.40<br>177.95<br>175.50<br>175.00 | 115.00      | Jan 154.00<br>Mar 154.50<br>May 155.00<br>Jul 156.50<br>Sep 155.00 | 156.50                           | 151,00<br>154,25<br>155,00<br>154,59<br>155,90 | 155.15<br>155.90<br>156.15<br>157.00<br>156.46 | +15<br>+50<br>+40<br>+1.15<br>+770 | 1.4330 1.                            | 4510 Ju<br>7250 Sea<br>4,143 Prev          | n 1.8150<br>p 1.7890<br>, Sailes 5 | 1.8150                   | 1.8404<br>1.8150<br>1.7890 | 1.0148                                    | +1+1+1 |
| 3AS 1.17  | 3.43                             | 1.42%     | +03%                 | 165.50                               | 16.00       | Jon 144.00   | 144.00                           |  | 148.25   | +7,30<br>+2,50<br>+2,50<br>+,50    | CANADIAN                             | DOLLAR                                     | (IMMI)                             |                          |                            |   |        |
| 3.51 3.51<br>des 11,390<br>7 off 567                  | 3.50                             | 1.524     | +.00%<br>            |                                      | 1.000 Pr    | Mar<br>Mary<br>nev, Sales<br>8,809 off 7                           |                                  |  | 144,75   | +.59<br>+.00                       | .8856                                | 8248 Ma<br>8330 Jul<br>8420 Ses<br>8377 De | n ,8595<br>n ,8543<br>n ,8500<br>c | ,8608<br>,8551<br>,8560  | ,8595<br>.8541<br>.8500    | .8602<br>.8544<br>.8489<br>.8438<br>.8370 | ****   |
| rs per bust   | ~                                |           |                      |                                      | _           | Met  |                                  | _  |  |                                    | .8712 .                              | 8430 Mo<br>1,690 Prev                      | Soles 2                            | .072                     |                            | .8370                                     | +1     |
| 1 19  | 24                               | 177** ‡   | .04%<br>14%          | 106.60                               | - cents per | ID.<br>Jon 97.60   |                                  | 94.45  | 96.70  | -1.00                              | GERMAN A                             | ARK (IM                                    | M)                                 |                          |                            |   |        |
| 48 3.4  | Day Or                           | 1.44 in + | .04<br>(04)<br>(059. | 105.70                               | 95.00       | Feb 78.09<br>Mor 90.00<br>Aor 98.20                                | 97.60<br>98.00<br>98.35<br>98.70 | 96.65<br>97.35<br>97.50<br>98.20               | 97.25  | - 89                               | .6563                                | 5353 Mo<br>5322 Jun<br>5685 See            | 6517                               | . 4577<br>.4437<br>.6340 | .6495<br>.6428<br>.6340    | .6511<br>.6425<br>.6337                   |        |

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Markets were also closed Tuesday in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Helsinki, Madrid, Montreal, Stockholm, Tokyo and Zu-

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Capital would manage Itel's rail fleet and have an option to buy it for \$500 million after the 12-year lease expired.

The transaction, proposed Tuesday, revolves around a new trust that would be formed by itel but managed by a partnership of both compa-nies' rail-car leasing units. The trust plans to raise more than \$1.1 billion by selling new bonds to the public, Itel said.

WASHINGTON (NYT) - The Federal Aviation Administration has

## SALOMON: Post-Scandal Housecleaning Turns Into Major Renovation number of dismissals. the appoint-ment of a new chief and a revision of investment strategy, all in the State States State States Stat

(Continued from first finance page) compliance rules, laid off scores of profits. executives, cut employee bonuses and refocused business lines. These measures and others have helped to bring back some large clients that

had defected, like the World Bank. support and guidance of Warren E. Buffett, the Omaha investor who became interim chairman after the scandal began, has been examining the firm's direction.

In an interview, Mr. Maughan said be planned to complete the reorganization before the govern-ment finished its investigation. "I don't view the Salomon Brothers of 1991 as an object of perfection," he said, "What I am trying to do is get the firm in the best possible shape, so that when the government is done, we can be more focused, not stagnant and searching."

Although by uitle Mr. Maughan is second in command, Mr. Buffett has told many Salomon executives that while he may set broad principles, his chief operating officer will call the shots on the main business decisions.

"I want it to be his baby, because he is the one who is going to be running the place," Mr. Buffett said. "Dervck will undoubtedly do some things I wouldn't do. but there is more than one way to get to Heaven."

The firm plans even more changes in the coming months, Sal-omon executives said. These range to the need for changes that should its entire compensation plan so that

Leading the charge into the new in charge of sales management and era is Mr. Maughan who, with the committee. "Crisis has a way of accelerating change."

But the changes have not come without scars. The cutbacks and decreased pay have left some executives complaining that Salomon's trading is losing some of its aggres-Bruce Hackett siveness in order to appease regulators.

Salomon also continues to face said, was the abandonment of the troubles in a number of its busipractice of betting on the market by buying a large stake in a security and bolding it for months. While nesses because of the Treasuries scandal. Big institutions involved such purchases are still allowed to swaps, which can involve a promise help customers sell their shares, the traders are no longer allowed to to make certain payments for up to hold the securities for so long. seven years - have continued to be

wary of dealing with Salomon. "Our credit is not perceived as being as good as it was before all this happened, and our credit before was not up to what was need-ed," Mr. Rosenfeld said.

But these problems are raising possible solutions that probably would not have been considered in ing activity. the past, executives said. To deal Merrill Leads in Fees with the credit problem, the firm is discussing strategies that include establishment of a free-standing

from possibly abolishing its mort-gage unit in London to overhauling senior and junior executives said. The equities division, although each unit will operate independent- untainted by the scandal, has seen a

ly, paying executives out of its own number of dismissals, the appoint- million, IDD said. Goldman's fees

Profits, "Most of us view this as an op-portunity, because there has been such a drastic change in management A. McIntosh, a managing director in charge of sales management and a member of the new management committee "Crisis has a way of The equities division had long S1.9 billion in underwriting fees been run by Stanley Shopkorn, a renowned block trader and close last vear.

Merrill to: associate of Mr. Gutfreund. As the because it un firm began its transformation, Mr. of debt and Sbopkorn resigned and was reother firm. G placed by his second in command, underwriting.

Morgan St The most important change under Mr. Hackett, several executives of the highes even though underwriting sold \$48 bi bonds in 190 leading under preferred stor of \$5.2 billion ible preferred While the equities division used to be run as a collection of different equity rede stock, or Perc

businesses — sales, trading, re-search and others — it is now run The other ing fees of me as a single unit. Several managewere First Bo ment committees within that unit allow more employees to take part lion, and Sal \$276.2 million in decisions even as senior manage-First Bosto ment learns more about daily tradto sixth place underwriting total of \$56.8

bonds in 199 Merrill Lynch & Co., Goldman. Sachs & Co. and Morgan Stanley garnered the highest underwriting fees on Wall Street this year. Blonmberg Business News report-ed, citing IDD Information Ser-Salomon fe enth, in the underwriting the autumn a in August to bond auction vices. bond auction Merrill's fees for underwriting wrote \$43.6 stocks and bonds totaled \$839.5 uity in 1991. wrote \$43.6 bi

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| t firms raked in a total<br>on in 1991 for under-<br>ts and bonds as corpo-<br>d a record \$579.7 bil-<br>and equity. In contrast,<br>banks collected only<br>in underwriting fees | SO Y DE ANS (CBT)<br>SUBB bu minimum-dollars, eer bushel<br>4.59 SUB: Jon SSD 5555 5576<br>8.64 238; Mar SSB 5775 553<br>4.64 248; Mar SSB 5775 553<br>4.64 249; Jul 54975 577<br>4.64 3479 Jul 54975 577<br>4.64 3479 Jul 54975 76<br>4.73 557 Sec 516 549<br>4.203, 557 Sec 516 549<br>4.203, 557 Sec 516 549<br>4.203, 557 Sec 516 549<br>5.75 4.01 558 Joo 549<br>6.10 558 Joo 549<br>4.01 558 Joo 549<br>549<br>6.00 Free. Sale 71,000 Prev. Sale 5437<br>540 Joe 100 Sec 51,000 Prev. Sale 5437<br>540 Joe 100 Joe 101 Joe 543<br>547 4437<br>547 555 555<br>547 555<br>54 |
| ok in the highest fees<br>iderwrote S99.9 billion<br>equity, more than any<br>ioldman was second in<br>, with \$72.7 billion.<br>tanley collected some<br>st fees on Wall Street   | 507 9 65 AN MEAL (CBT)<br>107 005-colliors per km<br>197,00 163,50 Jan 173,20 175,00 173,01<br>197,00 163,50 Mory 173,00 172,91 171,2<br>194,00 164,00 July 172,59 171,30 172,91 171,3<br>194,00 164,00 July 172,59 172,40 172,2<br>185,50 177,30 560 174,00 114,30 172,70<br>184,00 172,30 Cct 186,50 187,50 181,40<br>194,00 182,30 Cct 186,50 187,50 181,40<br>194,00 183,50 Dec 190,00 190,00 190,00<br>Est. Soles 17,000 Prev. Soles 20,041<br>Prov. Dor Oben Int. 67,899 01923<br>SOY BEAN QUL (CBT)   |
| it was sixth in 1DD's<br>rankings. The firm<br>llion of stocks and<br>91. Morgan was the<br>rwriter of convertible<br>ck in 1991, with sales<br>1. Most of the convert-            | SOTREAN OIL (CBT1<br>60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.<br>60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.<br>74,10 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.<br>74,10 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.<br>74,10 lbs: August 19,00 lp30 lp30<br>74,10 lp35 Jul 1935 lp35 lp35<br>22,20 lp55 August 1935 lp35<br>22,20 lp55 August 1935 lp35<br>22,20 lp35 Get 1935 Get 20,05 20,15 20,05<br>20,00 21,05 Jun 19,77 lp36<br>20,00 21,05 Jun 19,77 lp36<br>20,00 21,05 Jun 19,75 Jun 19,77<br>E3, Soles 7,000 Prev. Soles 77,374<br>Prev. Doy Open Inf. 43,101 up 3,73  |
| issues were preferred  | Livestock  |
| mption cumulative<br>cs.<br>firms with underwrit-<br>ore than \$200 million<br>stor, with \$320.8 mil-<br>lomon Brothers, with   | CATTLE ICME1<br>40,000 lbs - centsport lb.<br>76,70 68,70 Feb 72,00 72,45 71,95<br>77,00 70,45 Apr 72,95 72,20 72,45<br>75,15 67,40 Jun 60,85 66,95 64,05<br>72,00 65,70 Aug 66,90 66,90 66,90<br>72,00 64,25 Oct 61,20 64,30 66,30<br>71,00 67,20 Oct 61,20 64,30 66,30<br>Est.Soles 13,400 Prev. Soles 13,400<br>Prev. Opt Oen Int. 49,472 up 238  |
| n.<br>on dropped one rung,<br>e, in IDD's tables for<br>fees. The firm sold a<br>billion of stocks and<br>t.<br>ell four places, to sev-   | FEEDER CATTLE (CME)<br>44,000 lbx-cents per lb.<br>87,00 75,70 Jun 78,05 78,22 77,00<br>87,10 75,00 Jun 78,05 78,22 77,00<br>87,10 74,00 Mar 78,10 76,20 75,45<br>84,50 72,45 Aug 74,15 14,40 73,55<br>84,00 72,45 Aug 74,15 14,40 73,00<br>82,20 72,15 589 73,22 73,20<br>82,00 72,15 589 73,25 73,26 73,05<br>81,00 73,50 Nov<br>79,50 73,30 Oct 73,05 73,05 73,05<br>81,00 73,50 Nov<br>Est, Soles 1,704 Prev, Soles 1,472<br>Prev. Doy Open In1, 73,75 0173 9  |
| rankings. Salomon's<br>fees plummeted in<br>fter the firm admitted<br>trying to rig Treasury   | Prev. Day Openinin. 7,475 00137<br>HOGS 1CM61<br>40,000 lbscents per lb.<br>40,42 37,25 Apr 37,50 37,77<br>51,64 42,50 Jun 42,42 42,80 42,22<br>48,20 43,30 Jul 43,46 43,47 43,30<br>44,05 42,35 Jun 42,44 43,47 43,30<br>44,05 42,35 Jun 42,44 43,47 43,50<br>40,00 0ct 40,05 40,10 42,44<br>43,40 40,00 0ct 40,05 40,10 42,44  |

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|   | See         1.46         1.48         1.44         1.48         1.48         1.48         1.48         1.48         1.48         1.48         1.48         1.48         1.48         1.48         1.48         1.48         1.48         1.48         1.48         1.48         1.44         1.44         1.44         1.44         1.44         1.47         2.51         2.51*         2  | IDLAD         92.90         Anor         90.00         96.35         97.55   | Griffs         Sizz         Jun         Azia         Azia <t< th=""></t<>   |
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|   | 507 DE MOS (CBT)<br>5000 DU multinum-doitars per bushel<br>6379 527% Jan 5533 553% 553% 554% +02%<br>648 547 Mar 554% 557% 553% 557<br>648 547 Mar 541% 553% 540 547<br>648 547% Jul 547% 573 548% 577<br>648 547% Jul 547% 573 548% 577<br>648 547% Jul 547% 573 548% 577<br>648 547% Jul 547% 578 548 577<br>648 547% Jul 547% 578 548 577<br>649 547 Aug 577% 578 548 401<br>620% 557 Nov 518 558 577 547% 401%<br>620% 552 Nov 518 558 579 547% 401%<br>620% 552 Nov 518 558 579 547% 401%<br>620% 552 Nov 518 558 579 547% 401%<br>640 558 Job 548 549 549 549 549 401%<br>640 558 Job 548 549 549 549 549 549 401%<br>640 558 Job 548 549 549 549 549 549 549 401%<br>640 558 Job 548 549 549 549 549 549 549 401%<br>640 558 Job 548 549 549 549 549 549 549 549 549 549 549  | Prev. Day Open Int. 43,627 up 292<br>SILV ER   COMEX)<br>SD01 tray az-cestsper tray az.  | Sper from: 1 point equals 80.0001<br>7794 5247 Mor 7119 7321 7277 7300<br>7725 6546 Jun 7220 7225 7312 7228<br>7225 6670 506 7220 7225 7312 7228<br>7225 6670 506 7220 7225 7312 728<br>7262 531.501cs 6799 Prev. Soles 5.631<br>Prev. Day Open Int. 26.445 att 113  |
| S | 6.10 2013 273 2010 2010 2010 2010 2013 2734<br>Free. Day Dieen Int. 107,383 014 2737<br>504 06 240 M MEAL (CBT)<br>100 bots-ctollars per lon<br>197,80 161,30 Jan 173,20 175,00 174,20 174,20 4-10<br>197,80 161,30 Jan 173,20 175,00 171,20 174,20 4-00<br>194,00 164,50 Mary 171,20 172,50 171,20 172,20 4-00<br>196,00 164,50 Mary 171,20 172,50 171,20 172,20 4-00<br>196,00 164,00 July 172,50 171,40 172,20 4-00<br>186,00 171,30 172,50 171,40 172,20 173,00 4-30<br>186,00 171,30 175,50 173,40 172,20 173,00 4-30<br>186,00 171,30 356 174,00 172,50 173,70 174,00 4-30<br>186,00 171,30 356 174,00 174,00 173,00 175,00 172,00<br>186,00 172,30 0cc 178,50 187,00 180,40 188,40 -10<br>196,00 182,30 0cc 178,50 187,00 180,00 190,00<br>Est. Soles 17,000 Prev. Soles 20,041   | 302.0         407.0         100.1         407.5         407.5         407.5         417.4         123           373.0         407.0         407.5         407.5         407.5         417.4         123           473.0         412.0         407.5         407.5         407.5         412.4         123           473.0         412.5         51.0         412.4         123         423         124         123         124         123         124         123         124         123         124         123         124         123         124         124         124         124         124         124         124         124         126         125         124   | Industrials<br>COTTON 2 (NYCE)<br>50,000 lbs-cents per b.<br>77.15 \$4.15 Mor \$7.21 \$7.21 \$4.80 \$7.17 .<br>77.25 \$4.25 Mor \$6,00 \$4.70 \$4.15 \$40.70<br>77.27 \$41.35 Jul \$41.80 \$41.80 \$40.70 \$41.55 \$42.55<br>\$47.30 \$42.35 Dec \$41.85 \$43.75 \$41.55 \$42.55 \$47.50 \$42.35 Mor \$42.55 \$4 |
|   | SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)<br>64000 Ibs. collers per 100 lbs.<br>74.16 18.72 Joo 16.59 18.40 18.44 18.50 +02<br>24.16 18.73 Merr 18.72 18.71 18.77 18.78 +02<br>24.16 18.73 Merr 18.72 18.71 18.77 18.78 +02<br>74.30 19.25 Juli 19.25 19.45 19.25 19.42<br>72.2.30 19.25 Aug 19.25 19.45 19.25 19.42<br>72.2.30 19.55 Aug 19.25 19.55 19.55 19.42 +0.7<br>72.2.30 19.55 Aug 19.25 19.55 19.55 19.42 +0.7<br>72.2.30 19.55 Aug 19.25 20.15 19.77 +0.0<br>72.20 19.55 Oct 70.19.77 19.45 19.72 +.00<br>72.20 21.50 Jon 20.59 Jon 50.15 20.15 20.05 20.05<br>50.061 20.00 Jon 20.59 Jon 50.15 20.05 -0.00<br>Est. Soles 7.000 Prev. Soles 77.24<br>Prev. Day Open Int, 61.010 00 3.77   | autou         Join         344.20         +.40           Est. Soles         1.357         Frev. Soles         2,201           Prev. Day Open InL 15,177 of 253         PALLADIUM (NYME)         100 Iray oz-dolitors per at           100 Iray oz-dolitors per at         135.75         78.94         Mor           135.75         78.90         Join         \$1.00         79.70         \$0.45         +.40           701.75         \$0.00         Jun         \$1.00         79.70         \$0.45         +.40           \$200         Jun         \$1.00         79.70         \$0.45         +.40           \$200         Jun         \$1.01         \$1.40         +.40           \$200         Jun         \$1.41         +.40           \$201         \$1.05         \$205         \$240         +.45           \$70.20         \$201         \$202         \$202         \$241         +.45           \$70.20         \$201         \$202         \$202         \$202         \$202         \$202           \$601_L1 (COMEX)1         \$241         \$242         \$242         \$242         \$243           \$100 Irry or dolitors per from or         \$245         \$245         \$245         \$245 <td>42,000 gol-cents per gol<br/>72.50 48,00 gol-cents per gol<br/>67,00 50,05 Feb 49,40 51,30 40,60 48,29<br/>67,00 51,00 Mor 50,50 52,20 50,25 51,09<br/>61,60 41,25 Mor 50,00 52,00 50,25 57,09<br/>61,60 41,25 Mor 50,00 52,00 50,25 57,00<br/>61,00 41,25 Mor 50,00 50,00 50,72<br/>60,20 41,07 Jun 50,27 51,20 50,20 50,27<br/>57,45 50,00 Jun 50,25 50,40 50,20 50,27<br/>57,45 50,00 Jun 50,25 50,40 50,20 50,27<br/>57,45 50,00 Jun 50,25 50,40 50,20 50,27<br/>57,45 50,00 Jun 50,25 50,45 50,00 50,72<br/>51,00 50,10 50,10 50,27 51,75 51,75 51,75 51,77<br/>51,70 54,10 54,20 Mor 564 51,77 51,75 51,75 51,77<br/>54,70 54,50 Mor 564 51,77 51,75 51,75 51,77</td>   | 42,000 gol-cents per gol<br>72.50 48,00 gol-cents per gol<br>67,00 50,05 Feb 49,40 51,30 40,60 48,29<br>67,00 51,00 Mor 50,50 52,20 50,25 51,09<br>61,60 41,25 Mor 50,00 52,00 50,25 57,09<br>61,60 41,25 Mor 50,00 52,00 50,25 57,00<br>61,00 41,25 Mor 50,00 50,00 50,72<br>60,20 41,07 Jun 50,27 51,20 50,20 50,27<br>57,45 50,00 Jun 50,25 50,40 50,20 50,27<br>57,45 50,00 Jun 50,25 50,40 50,20 50,27<br>57,45 50,00 Jun 50,25 50,40 50,20 50,27<br>57,45 50,00 Jun 50,25 50,45 50,00 50,72<br>51,00 50,10 50,10 50,27 51,75 51,75 51,75 51,77<br>51,70 54,10 54,20 Mor 564 51,77 51,75 51,75 51,77<br>54,70 54,50 Mor 564 51,77 51,75 51,75 51,77   |
|   | Livestock<br>CATTLE ICME1<br>44.000 Ib5 - cemisper Ib.<br>76.70 48,70 Feb 72.00 72.45 71.95 72.40 +4.31<br>77.00 70.45 Apr 7275 72.20 72.45 71.02 +3.22<br>75.15 67.40 Jun 64.85 64.95 64.45 64.3503<br>72.00 64.59 Aug 64.09 66.91 66.47 66.5703<br>72.00 64.25 Oct 61.20 61.25 64.30 45.30 +.00<br>71.00 67.20 Oce 64.30 66.30 64.30 45.30 +.00<br>71.00 67.20 Oce 64.30 64.31 65.30 45.2703<br>FEBCER CATTLE (CME1<br>44.000 Ib5-cemisper Ib.   | 455.50         349.00         Feb 354.50         355.40         355  | 3100         3100         Mar         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.17         53.17         53.10         53.10         53.10         53.17         53.17         53.17         53.17         53.10         53.10         53.17         53.  |
|   | 37.00         75.70         Jon         78.05         78.22         77.00         78.13         +.13           37.10         74.00         Mor         76.10         76.20         75.45        02           57.00         73.25         Apr         75.40         75.55         74.95         15.17           64.50         72.45         Apr         75.40         75.55         74.95         15.17           64.50         72.45         Apr         74.01         74.12         71.85         74.04         +.00           83.00         72.45         Apro         74.15         14.40         73.80         73.04         +.05           152.30         72.15         Sep         72.22         73.05         73.05         73.05         +.00           83.00         73.30         Oct         73.05         73.05         73.05         73.05         +.00           83.00         73.20         Norv         Sort         73.05         73.05         73.05         +.00           83.00         73.20         Norv         Sort         73.05         73.05         +.00         +.10           For00         Dort         73.05         73.05   | Est. Soles 1.000 Provides 16,754<br>Prev. Day Open In1,113,364 up 199<br>Financial<br>US T. BitLLS (1000)<br>Similikon-ois of 100 pct.<br>94,30 97,45 Mor 94,37 94,38 94,39 94,39<br>94,30 97,45 Mor 94,37 94,38 94,39 94,39<br>94,30 97,45 Mor 94,37 94,38 94,39 94,30<br>94,31 97,47 Sup 94,38 94,39 94,39 4,30<br>95,47 97,47 Sup 94,48 95,44 95,44 95,44 94,46 +,42<br>95,47 97,97 Dec 95,44 95,44 95,44 95,44 94,40 +,42<br>95,47 97,97 Dec 95,44 95,44 95,44 95,44 94,40 -,01<br>Est. Soles 2,012 Prev. Soles 4,057<br>Prev. Day Dece Int. 67,891 of 24<br>5 YR, TREASURY (CBT)  | 71.00         11.15         Aurg         18.42         19.00         18.45         19.31           71.54         11.71         Scep         10.90         11.80         11.80         11.93           71.54         18.45         Occi         18.97         19.20         19.71         50.97           71.34         19.00         19.00         19.20         19.21         19.02         19.21           71.34         19.00         18.25         Decc         19.05         19.15         19.22         19.27           71.34         19.05         19.05         19.15         19.25         19.27         19.28         19.28         19.27         19.27         19.24         19.24         19.24         19.24         19.24         19.24         19.24         19.24         19.24         19.24         19.24         19.24         19.24         19.24         19.24         19.24         19.24  |
|   | 40.20 40.20 Jul 40.40 40.47 40.30 40.370.1<br>40.05 40.25 Augus 42.40 42.45 42.25 42.3013<br>42.00 40.00 Oct 40.05 40.10 97.20 97.0023<br>42.00 40.00 Dec 40.29 40.100 42.40 47.45<br>42.5 40.30 Feb 40.70 40.70 40.70 40.7010<br>Est Soles 1.923 Prev. Soles 4.307<br>Prev. Dov Dech Int. IRA22 up 97.5   | S100,000 prin-gis & 72nds of 100 pcci           06,000 Prizzo           War 107,000 107,255 104,310 107,015 +,715           05,280           10,110           Jun 104,000 104,000 104,000 106,000 106,040 +,035           Ext. Soler S, 3000 Prev. Sortes 4,917           Prev. Dov Open Int. 92,147 017,2173           10 YR, TREASURY (CB Y)           \$100,000 prin- gits & 72nds of 100 pcci           \$107,001 Print S& 32nds of 100 pcci           \$107,001 Print S& 32nds of 100 pcci  | Prev. Oov Open Int 282287 or 11,132<br>UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME1<br>42,000 gol: cents per gol<br>45,15 47,00 Jam St on St y and   |
|   | PORK BELLIES ICME1<br>40,000 IDS-centsports<br>61,00 34.07 Feb 34.15 34.50 34.15 34.22 -0.65<br>61,00 34.37 Feb 34.15 34.50 34.15 34.22 -0.67<br>51,20 34.35 Mer 36.55 34.75 34.69 36.30 -0.77<br>57,00 37.40 JU 37.65 37.75 37.60 37.07 -29<br>51,5016 540 77.00 37.70 37.75 37.60 7.07<br>Fes, Saves 940 Prev, Soles 17.70<br>Prev. Dav Openiel, 12,428 up 44  | 102-73 100-71 Sco 105-11 105-11 105-9 105-9 +11<br>Est. Soles 17,200 Prev. Soles 15,723<br>Prev. Dav Open Int. 101,255 cH 221<br>US YREASURY 800.005 (CUT)<br>(D act-5100,000-erts & 325nds of 100 act)<br>(D act-510,000-erts & | 44.70 97.70 jan 54.00 51.15 51.00 54.87 4<br>64.70 97.70 Feb 52.70 jan 54.60 57.41 57.41<br>64.60 57.30 Mar 54.70 14.70 57.45 54.74 4<br>47.60 57.30 Mar 97.75 56.60 54.10 55.55 4<br>47.00 57.30 Mar 97.75 57.70 97.25 57.70 4<br>64.20 57.26 jan 97.75 57.70 97.25 57.70 4<br>64.20 55.00 569 57.00 57.00 57.00 57.00 57.00 4<br>64.20 55.00 569 57.00 57.00 57.00 57.00 4<br>64.20 55.00 569 57.00 57.00 57.00 57.00 4<br>64.20 55.00 569 57.00 57.00 57.00 57.00 4<br>64.20 55.45 07.1 97.50 57.00 57.00 57.00 4<br>64.20 55.45 07.1 97.50 57.00 57.00 57.00 57.00 4<br>64.20 54.45 07.1 97.50 57.00 57.00 57.00 57.00 4<br>54.77 4<br>64.70 54.45 07.1 97.50 57.0   |
|   | Food<br>COFFEE C (NYCSCEI)<br>17590 (55-CRAISPERID,<br>19750 74.85 Mar 77.05 77.75 74.95 77.70 +45<br>198.00 72.70 M0.55 77.00 80.45 +.55<br>198.00 82.33 Jul 82.78 82.59 85.35 15.35 +.20<br>198.00 82.00 Dec 85.25 85.45 85.35 15.35 +.20<br>197.75 17.80 Mar 72.25 92.25 71.25 +.35<br>193.26 Mar 72.25 92.25 91.25 +.35<br>193.26 Mar 72.25 92.25 91.25 +.35<br>193.26 Mar 72.25 92.25 91.25 +.35<br>193.26 Mar 72.25 91.25 91.25<br>193.26 Mar 72.25 91.25<br>193.26 Mar 72.25<br>193.26 Mar 72.25 91.25<br>193.26 Mar 72.25<br>193.26 M | 97-1 97-10 Dec 98-16 +10<br>96-22 90 Mor 97-28 +18<br>93-13 93-3 Jun 97-28 +10<br>53-53 des 140,00 Prev, Sotes 144,014<br>53-53 des 140,00 Prev, Sotes 144,014   | Stock indexes  |
|   | 95,00 91,75 Mor 44,25 44,25 94,25 94,25 44,25 +.10<br>Est, Sales 1,872 Prev. Soles 5,357<br>Prev. Dor Doen Int. 43,176 up 24<br>SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE)   | Prev. Dav Open Int 282,411 up 114<br>MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT)<br>\$1000, Index-pis 4 22nds of 100 pct<br>77-10 \$8 Mor 97-11 97-17 97-6 97-12 +2<br>96-24 93-4 Jun 96-30 97-2 96-30 96-30 +6<br>95-6 95-6 Sep<br>Fist. Solies 1.500 Prev. Solies 1,112<br>Prev. Dav Open 161. 21,075 up 279<br>EURODOL LARS IIMAN<br>\$1 million-Bis of 100 pct.  | SP COMP. INDEX (CME1<br>points and cents<br>410.90 221.75 Oec<br>410.90 221.75 Oec<br>410.95 372.90 Mor 416.90 420 10 414.30 413.20 +1<br>410.35 374.00 Jun 416.30 421.00 415.30 413.20 +1<br>Est. Sates Prev. Sotes 34.006<br>Prev. Dav Osen Init.41.458 to 9731<br>NYSE COMP. INDEX (NY FE)<br>Points and cents  |
|   | B.3         B.4         May         B.51           Exit, Suites         4,469         Prev. Soles         5,025           Prev. Dos Octori Init. 94,073         off 380         COCCOA (NYCSCE)           COCCOA (NYCSCE)         10 metric form:         5,026  | 96.01 96.09 Mor 9.96 95.99 95.94 95.96 +.03<br>95.95 90.35 Jun 95.86 95.89 95.85 +.03<br>95.63 90.32 Sep 95.63 95.64 95.61 95.64 +.05  | Den 15 Ond Cenis<br>279,15 285,70 Mar 279,10 220,90 227,40 229,45 +<br>279,50 206,50 Jun 229,00 231,00 227,70 220,45 +<br>274,00 212,55 Sec 231,00 231,00 220,45 +<br>Est. Soles Prev. Sales 5,521 230,45 +<br>Prev. Day Open Int. 5,454 up Sag  |
|   | 1410 1056 Jul 1320 1329 1329 -33<br>1477 1080 Sep 1378 1329 -33<br>1495 1179 Dec 1415 1415 1402 1327 -39<br>1495 1179 Dec 1415 1415 1412 1327 -39<br>1415 1415 1415 1415 1415 1415 1415 1415   | 95.17         90.24         Dec         95.15         95.15         95.16         +105           94.90         90.28         Morr         94.84         94.03         94.43         94.44         +104           94.91         90.28         Morr         94.85         94.03         94.43         94.44         +104           94.91         90.28         Morr         94.85         94.03         94.43         94.44         +104           95.15         95.16         94.05         97.06         94.03         94.44         +104           95.14         91.27         Jun         94.43         94.07         94.03         94.44         +105           95.15         95.16         95.00         97.17         97.18         95.17         +105           95.16         94.28         94.24         94.27         94.14         92.17         +106           97.17         97.16         97.16         97.17         97.16         97.17         +106           97.18         97.26         97.21         97.26         97.26         97.26         +105           97.25         97.26         97.26         97.26         97.26         +105         +105   | Commodity Indexes  |
| ; | 1534 1455 Sep 1409 ~55<br>Esi Sales 4499 Prev. Sales 2439<br>Prev. Day Open Int. 54,867 all 369  | Esi Soles Prev, Soles 8740<br>Prev, Day Open Int 018,710 off 1.381   | Reviews         968.30         Previ           D.J. Futures         1.594.60         971.           Carr. Research         129.12         1.599.60           208.03         119.           208.03         199.   |

Soles 11.105 45 \$0.0001 .7319 .7323 .7220 .7225 .72.7 .7.90 .7.17 .778 .762 -15 -15 Soles 5.631 445 off 113 ndustrials 57.21 69.70 61.60 63.75 63.90 58.60 60.35 61.00 63.65 63.65 59.17 60.70 61.855 61.555 61.75 61.75 61.75 61.75 61.75 5721 60.00 61.80 63.85 63.85 Sales 2.263 47.50 49.40 50.50 51.80 58.00 58.00 58.00 58.00 58.00 48.80 51.30 52.30 52.00 51.00 51.00 50.80 50.80 46.60 49.70 50.75 50.45 50.00 50.20 50.20 50.20 53.75 53.75 53.75 55.95 55.95 55.95 53.30 53.10 53.10 Soles 47,484 46 ali 465 18.50 10.49 18.54 18.64 18.73 10.00 18.99 19.00 19.15 19.10 19.10 19.12 19.12 19.25 19,15 19,15 19,20 19,15 19,20 19,00 19,20 19,25 19,15 19,15 19,15 19,15 19,15 19,16 19,20 19,20 19,25 1845 1854 1854 18.70 18.70 18.70 18.90 18.90 19.05 19.07 19.10 19.10 19.12 19.12 19.1219333333343119955961445707342897 \#\$#Q#\$\$\$\$\$QQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQ oles 42.442 87 of1 1,132 E (NYME) 54.00 55.15 51.00 52.70 57.47 57.453 57.05 54.04 54.10 57.05 60.40 57.60 57.25 57.50 57.50 57.05 57.00 57.00 545575757250728 55558857557550728 Oles 22,707 ck indexes **E**1 416.00 420 10 414.30 473.00 +2.30 418.30 421.00 415.30 418.70 +1.80 421.40 471.40 421.40 421.40 421.40 421.40 501es 34.006 421.40 421.40 421.20 +2.30 501es 34.006 421.40 421.40 421.20 +2.30 229,10 230,90 227,40 229,45 229,90 231,00 227,90 230,45 731,00 231,00 231,00 230,45 730,85 olos 5.521 4 uo 500 nodity Indexes Close 968.30 1.594.16 129.12 208.83 90,71 Jun 92,44 92,47 92,44 92,47 91,31 Seo 92,30 92,33 93,00 92,30 91,82 Dec 92,14 92,14 92,14 92,14 Prev, Soles 67,44 Previou 971.30 1.599.10 119.75 297.3:

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| To Our Readers  | S Ferfin Risp 1162 1170 Cerus<br>G Fiot SPA 4700 4675 Chargeurs              | 2115         2215         Total         982         962           170         167.50         U.A.P.         488.40         473.10           72.20         0.10         Valeo         565         555           885         877         CAC 40 Index : 1765.46         555           283         279         Previous : 1741.86         565 | UOL 1.62 1.60<br>Straits Times rad. : 1490.20<br>Previous : 1476.28                     |
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## U.S.-U.K. Pact Appears To Gut Maxwell's Board

By Steven Prokesch New York Thnes Service

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LONDON - The fight for control of Maxwell Communication week and it seems that the company's directors will be the losers.

pointed by a British court agreed Tuesday to oversee the company's creditors and bring the company affairs together. The implication, out of bankruptey. confirmed by a spokesman for the British administrators, was they had agreed to oust the board. That includes the chairman, Peter Laister, who took office on Dec. 3, a month after the death of the founder, Robert Maxwell.

The only board member who would retain any significant power would be David Shaffer, president of Maxwell's American publishing subsidiary, Macmillan Inc. The U.S. examiner and British administrators have agreed to retain him at the helm of the two main American subsidiaries, Macmillan and Official Airline Guides.

The British judge approved the pact drawn up by Richard Gitlin, the U.S. examiner, and the British administrators appointed from Price Waterhouse accountants. The deal is to be presented Friday to the U.S. bankruptcy judge.

In a move Dec. 16 that angered its bankers, Maxwell Communica-

creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The board argued that it was entitled to do so because although the company was Corp. is nearing a resolution this incorporated in Britam, most of its assets were in the United States.

The board's motive was to retain An examiner appointed by a control of Maxwell Communica-U.S. court and administrators ap-tion and thus have a bigger say in the creation of a plan to pay off

Maxwell Communication later applied for the British equivalent of akruptcy protection in London. Of the more than £1.5 billion (\$2.8 billion) owed to all creditors, 43 banks are owed £1.24 billion.

Hollinger Bids for Maariy Hollinger Inc., the newspaper chain that owns London's Daily Telegraph and has just won control of the Fairfax group in Australia, said Wednesday that it was among the bidders for the Israeli newspaper Maariv, which was 84 percent owned by Mr. Maxwell, Reuters reported from Jerusalem. Yehuda Levy, Hollinger Israel

representative, said be submitted an indicative offer to administra-tors for Maxwell Group in Israel, and expected to put in a final bid in less than two weeks. Israeli media reports said as many as 16 potential buyers had submitted offers be-tween \$15 million and \$20 million.

The Canada-based Hollinger tion took the unusual step of filing chain already owns the English-in New York for protection from language Jerusalem Post.

## Major Says U.K. Economy Showing Signs of Recovery

#### The Associated Press

LONDON - Prime Minister John Major said Wednesday the British economy was bouncing back and the recovery had begun.

Mr. Major said he would not shy away from raising interest rates if it was needed but said devaluing the pound was not the way to improve the recession-hit economy.

"The fundamentals are right," he said on BBC radio. "I believe, and most commentators accept, that we are going to be moving out of recession in the months ahead toward an acceptable level of growth."

The prime minister, whose Conservative Party is trailing in the opinion polls ahead of an election that must be called before July, said it would be "economic folly" to take short-term risks that might be electorally convenient

"We are oow in a position where we will be coming out of the recession in the right circumstances. And not coming out of the recession after short-term action that would mean that six to nine months down the road we went back into it again," Mr. Major said.

He said devaluing the pound within the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System was not necessary or advisable.

"One of the likely effects of taking that route, if anybody was so ill-advised as to do it, would be that the rest of the world might well say if they will devalue once they will devalue again." Then you may have huge problems and the necessity to put up interest rates in any event. So I think that is a silly way to proceed," Mr. Major said.

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#### Very briefly:

Sources: Reuters, AFF

• Cable & Wireless Communications Inc., the U.S. subsidiary of Cable & Wireless PLC, will pay \$11 million for Network Services, a unit of Wang Laboratories Inc. that manages wide-area data communications.

Siemens AG's plant at Hanau can resume production of uranium-based nuclear fuel, said the Hesse state environment ministry, which had shut the plant Dec. 21 after reporting problems in safety procedures.

• Catalana de Gas SA, Gas Madrid SA and Repsol Batano SA signed merger agreements creating a group that will control 21 natural gas distribution companies across Spain, and will be 44 percent held by state-controlled Repsol SA, parent of Repsol Butano.

• The Dutch Finance Ministry said the 1991 budget deficit would be below the target of 4.75 percent of net national income, or 46.5 billion guilders (\$27.1 billion), as the government seeks to cut its deficit to 3.25 percent of national income by 1994.

. IKEA, the Sweden-based international furniture retailer, plans to buy a California-based rival, STOR Furnishings International Inc., for \$19.7 million.

Renters, NYT, UPI

La Cinq to File for Bankruptcy Resper

PARIS - The unprofitable French television station La Cinq has administrator while it searches for ways to stay in business. The Italian media magnate Silvio Berlusconi, who owns a 25 percent stake in La Cinq, will decide if he can play a role in keeping

the station afloat, his representative on the board said Tuesday. La Cinq's chairman, Yves Sabouret, said Tuesday that he had to

start bankruptcy proceedings after shareholders refused to inject fresh funds. That followed a refusal by the French media group Hachette SA, which also has a 25 percent stake and has been La Cinq's operator, to take sole financial responsibility for the station. It expects to show a loss of 1.12 billion francs (\$216 million) in 1991.

**Investor's Asia** Токуо Hong Kong Singapore ai 225 rces. Reuters, AFP International Result Industry

#### ery briefly:

alaysia's trade deficit rose to 6.55 billion ringgit (\$2.4 billion) during first 10 months of 1991, compared with a deficit of 333.8 million git far the same period in 1990.

• Alan Bond, the Australian entrepreneur, lost an attempt to stave off bankruptcy when the New South Wales Court of Appeal ruled he had to repay a loan guarantee of \$194 million.

· Daewoo Corp. of South Korea has filed a memorandum of understanding with Hanoi Electronics Corp. in build a 300-room hotel in Hanoi

· Vietnam wants to negotiate a bilateral trade accord with Singapore to promote joint ventures, the Trade Development Board of Singaphre said.

• China's oil production increased this year to 139.6 million tons. 1.3 million tons more than last year and 300,000 tons above the year's target.

 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan has announced incentives aimed at boosting agricultural productivity, including ending the mnnop-oly enjoyed by multinationals over fertilizer imports.

· Taiwan said it was imposing new conditions on importers of textile products from Hong Kong and Vietnam in a bid to halt the illicit reshipment of the goods to the United States.

 Dubai's ports handled more than one million containers in 1991 despite low levels of trade during the Gull war, in make them the 19th busiest container-port complex in the world.

AFP. NYT. UPI

#### Slower Year for Japan Bond Futures

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Sales of Japanese government bond futures declined by 21.3 percent in 1991 to about 1,283 trillion yen (\$10.22 trillion), the secood consecutive annual declice, the Nihon Keizai newspaper said. Sales fell in pace with a slowdown in the Japanese economy, the newspaper said, with average daily volume amounting to roughly 5.215 trillion yen, the lowest level since 1987.

Tuesday, in the last trading session of the year, active Japanese government bond futures for March delivery rose 0.32 after the half-point reduction in Japan's discount rate, closing at a 1991 high of 102.87.

#### ASIA / PACIFIC

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| Hang Seng            | Straits Time            |                  | 27500              |               |
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| Hong Kong            | Hang Seng               | 4,297.33         | 4,275.20           | +0.52         |
| Singapore            | Straits Times           | 1,490.70         | 1,476.98           | +0.93         |
| Sydney               | All Ordinaries          | 1,651.40         | 1,612.60           | +2.41         |
| Tokyo                | Nikkei 225              | Ciosed           | 22,983.77          | •             |
| Kuala Lumpur         | Composite               | 556.22           | 554.38             | +0.33         |
| Bangkok              | SET                     | Closed           | 711.36             |               |
| Seoul                | Composite Stock         | Closed           | 610.92             | •             |
| Taipel               | Weighted Price          | Closed           | 4,600.67           | •             |
| Manila               | Composite               | Closed           | 1,151.87           | • • •         |
| Jakarta              | Stock Index             | Closed           | 247.32             | •             |
| New Zealand          | NZSE-40                 | 1,504.78         | 1,483.00           | +1 47         |
| Bombay               | National Index          | Closed           | N.A.               | •             |

#### **Paves Way for Changes** MAM Los Augeles Times Service foreign investment, a 71 percent BEIJING - China's economy jump over the same period of last expanded by about 7 percent in year, he said. This sets a oew record 1991, creating improved conditions for contracted foreign investment for political stability and ecocomic in a single year, easily exceeding reform, according to a government the previous high of \$5.9 billion. in

1985 China's foreign-exchange hold-Yuan Mu, a prominent hardliner who is spokesman for the State ings doubled during 1991, to more than \$40 billion, he added. Council, China's cabinet, conveyed a sense of triumph in releasing the

China Says 7% Growth

"We enjoy political stability, and this provides a very important pre-condition and guarantee for the figures at a news conference. China's resurgent economic expansion, which ends a period of govern- stable development of our economent-enforced retrenchment be- my," Mr. Yuan said. "The stable gun in fate 1988. "contrasts sharply economic development has, in its with the slow growth of the world turn, provided a sound basis for economy and also the instability consolidating our political stability and turbulence in some nther coun- and unity. Our diplomatic achievemenus have for their part created a better international environment He clearly means to contrast China's success with the difficulties for China's development."

faced by Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Uninn in their transi-The figures, released Monday, reflect a widespread and obvious tion away from communism. But improvement in living standards he did not specify those regions. for the 1.2 billion people of China. Foreign investment in China Rising living standards appear to

| showed explosive growth in the<br>past year. Mr. Yuan said. Con-<br>tracts signed between January and<br>November call for \$9.56 billion of | be easing some of the political pres-<br>sure felt by the Chinese govern-<br>ment since the 1989 crackdown on<br>democracy protesters. | Ve                                 |
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| 43 Indonesia   | n Companies  | • Mai<br>the fi<br>ringgi<br>• Ala |

## **4**3 I Underwrite Satellite Deal

Agence France-Press

JAKARTA -- Forty-three Indonesian companies have inderwrit-ten the \$131 million insurance on the country's seventh telecommunications satellite to be launched in May, the Kompas daily said Wednesday.

The consortium of private companies, headed by PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia — or Jasindo — will also reinsure 70 percent of the Hability to the U.S. firm Intech Corp., Kompas quoted Jasindo's

tie Co. from Houston, Texas, on May 14.

Indonesian officials have said that Palapa B-4 should be operational in orbit by July at the latest.

## 2 Japan Firms in Tax Case

The premium stood at 18.05 percent, Mr. Ashari was quoted as saying. Jasindo could not be reached for confirmation. The Palapa B-4 satellite, produced by Hughes Aircraft Co., will be put in orbit by a Detta II rocket of McDonnell-Douglas Austronau-

TOKYO — Two big Japanese trading houses, Sumitomo Corp. and Nissho Iwai Corp., each avoided paying at least 1 billion yen (S8 million) in tax between March 1987 and March 1989, Kyodo oews agency said on Wednesday.

reported. Neither company was immediately available for comment.

The agency said the Osaka Regional Taxation Bureau had imposed additional tax of more than 1 billioo yen oo each company. The bureau decided that they had intentionally evaded taxes, by categorizing as expenses money that should have been listed as taxable income, Kyodo

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## PRICES: A Leap Year for Russia, From State Controls to Free Market TRUCE:

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but without getting involved in party politics. In their report, the fund's political analysis 'said that the absence of competition in the state-run economy was likely to create a potentially explosive situation in which the growth of prices would not be counterbalanced by the rapid appearance of goods in the stores,

They laid out a series of mainly pessimistic scenarios, ranging from the establishment of a fascist-type regime to major political concessions by the Russian government.

"The reforms are going to be much mo painful here than they were in Eastern Europ, " Alexander Galkin, deputy director of the fund,

point is much lower and we don't have the free prices would force them to take protective Yugoslavs Agree political stability of Eastern Europe." The fund's analysis were virtually unani-

mous in predicting scattered consumer rebellions against rising prices and food shortages in the coming months, but were less sure whether such ontbursts would coalesce into a widespread protest movement.

#### Steps by Other Republics

• •••

Ukraine and Belarus will raise prices sharply this week to protect their consumers against rapid export of goods to Russia, The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

said in an interview. "The economic starting month that Mr. Yeltsin's unilateral decision to second currency.

measures.

They warned that if prices shot up in Russia. but remained under state control in Ukraine and Belarus, Russian shoppers and husinesses would descend on those neighboring states to scoop up low-priced food, clothing and consumer items.

Ukrainian radio and television announced on New Year's Eve that the presidium, or executive council, of the Ukrainian parliament decided to raise prices dramatically on a wide range of goods starting Jan. 2.

Belarus also reportedly is considering intro-Ukrainian and Belarussian leaders said last ducing reusable coupons, which are a kind of

(Continued from page 1)

after failing to seize international border checkpoints set up by the Slovenes as an assertion of their independence.

The planned withdrawal of the military forces from the protected areas would take place simultaneously with the introduction of UN forces in an ink-hlot pattern rather than along a line.

Croatis is suspicious that peacekeeping troops deployed in patches could be used by Serbia to slowly institutionalize a seizure of Croatian territory, and had demanded that the troops be posted on the border between the two republics.

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last summer and before that it would not permit inspections of its program as long as it was under the threat of U.S. nuclear weapons based in South Korea.

In this respect, Mr. Bush's decibased and sea-based tactical nucle- exercise for many years. ar weapons from U.S. deployments worldwide was a major breakthrough and the start of more serious North-South negotiations. This was followed by an unannounced, but privately acknowledged, U.S. decision in October to remove the The plan calls for UN member remaining air-delivered tactical nustates to contribute about 10,000 clear weapons from South Korea. military, police and civilian person-Moreover, in recognition of the oel to the peacekeeping force, in-cluding battalions of lightly armed importance of the negotistions with the North, the U.S. ouclear infantry, 100 military observers, weapons were actually removed 500 unarmed police monitors. more quickly than most experts ex-The headquarters are to be set up

in Banja Luka. s Bosnian town

KOREA: Pact on Atomic Arms Called a 'Sea Change' confirming nor denying the pres- to ease tensions on the peninsula (Continued from page 1) the IAEA inspection agreement

will be signed soon. North Korea, which has consisnounce on Dec. 18 that no nuclear that something unexpected was in tently denied that it is seeking to weapons remained on his soil. produce noclear weapons, insisted In another important conces-

sion, the United States agreed to go along with the cancellation of the 1992 Team Spirit military exercise. which is held jointly with South Korean forces annually. North Ko-

sion on Sept. 27 to remove land- rea has objected to this extensive While U.S. policy played a role, officials here said that Mr. Roh's government deserved the most credit for pursuing the negotiations with Pyongyang. Washington orchestrated or encouraged extensive international pressure on North Korea regarding its ouclear pro-

ministration sources.

gram, but the initiative in the posi-

tions taken in talks with the North

came from Seoul, according to ad-

The greatest surprise to many

ence of its nuclear weapons abroad, and move toward settlement of the hut President Roh Tae Woo of nuclear issue. It had become evi-South Korea was permitted to an- dent for the last several months the wind as North Korea stated and revised new positions and conditions on the nuclear question with almost dizzving speed.

Page 13

At one stage or another, North Korea demanded an end to the U.S. nuclear umbrella in northeast Asia, a U.S. public statement that it had withdrawn all its nuclear weapons from South Korea and a halt to the transit of U.S. nuclear weapons through South Korean airspace or territorial waters. All these were dropped in the nuclear negotiations at Panmunjom.

Beyond this, North Korea in the new second explicitly agreed not to possess plants for manufacturing nuclear weapons material through the enrichment or reprocessing of nuclear fuel. It is just such plants that North Korea is suspected of pected. The United States pre-served its formal position of neither sion to pursue serious oegotiations Pyongyang.

WEAPONS: CLA Fears Ex-Soviet Experts May Sell Know-How Abroad (Continued from page 1)

administration's goal will be to slow down, not eliminate, the seepage of materials and expertise, the intelligence analysis says.

"The paper discusses the enormous potential for draining away technologies and experts as people are looking to make a fast buck," said an intelligence official familiar with the report. "In the end, there is more concern about the experts. It's the people who really count."

In a news conference on Dec. 19 after his trip to the Soviet Union, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said that authorities in the republics and the union had given him assurances that they would impose stringent export controls on weapons and technology. But even the strictest controls cannot stop the flow of expertise, said one nuclear nonproliferation official

. U.S. intelligence has not uncovered conclusive evidence that rogue nations have begun to recruit nuclear experts, although officials have received intelligence reports that wealthy indi-

viduals and groups are traveling in the former because the scientists themselves have a vested republics, seeking both technology and expertice

In testimony before Congress earlier this month, Mr. Gates speculated that among the tens of thousands of scientists and engineers emigrating annually from the Soviet Union, some may find a market for their expertise in developing countries that are striving to acquire

new weaponry. In a subsequent interview with the Los Ange-les Times, Mr. Gates said that unemployment and food shortages might compel Soviet nuclear, chemical and hiological weapons experts to market their expertise abroad.

Concerns of Bush administration officials are echoed by officials in the former republics, who have stressed the danger of widespread unemployment of nuclear experts in urging the rest of the world to pour in huge amounts of

"You have to discount some of the rumors,

interest making it appear like a big problem," an administration official said.

But the concern is reflected in the American academic community as well. A recent Harvard University report on control of the Soviet nuclear arsenal concluded: "Bomb designers, builders of assemblies for testing, custodians of the Soviet Union's excess

supply of special nuclear materials, manufacturers of sensitive components and employees of final weapons assembly facilities all have some sort of access to nuclear materials and even to finished bombs. "They also possess knowledge of the de-

ployed weapons and have personal contacts amoog the custodians and the military. In this period of drastic cuts in military purchases, managers of these facilities may find themselves with large numbers of disgruntled workers seeking to use their special access and knowledge for political or economic gain."

with access to a broad sweep of the crescent-shaped front line in Cro-SALVADOR: Accord to End 12 Years of Civil War Serbia, historically Yugoslavia's dominant republic. has lobbied the (Continued from page 1) in the final hours before Secretary-United Nations to take over the mediation role the European Com-munity has played in the Yugoslav

General Javier Perez de Cuéllar, crisis since July. The republic's who took an intense personal intergovernment condemns a recent EC est in resolving the war, stepped down from the United Nations post that he has held for a decade. plan for recognizing the indepen-dence of the individual Yugoslav republics. (Reuters, AP, NYT)

> de Cuellar had to postpone hy sev-eral hours his scheduled departure on a flight that was to have taken him on his first retirement vacation. He stayed and presided over the final hard bargaining in his 38th floor offices at the United Nations.

When the two-page "Act of New York" was finally signed, moments abuses. before his retirement, Mr. Perez de After Cuellar declared: "I'm a free man. ] feel as light as a feather."

The settlement, contained in a document of more than 100 pages, outlines the closing chapter of one of Central America's most violent

conflicts.

hitious menu of concessions possimonths while the 6,000 guerrillas of the Farahuodo Marti Natiooal hle before making the only truly Liberation Front gathered in UNsignificant concessioo they had to protected security enclaves. Eventually, the rebels are to be offer: a cease-fire and commitment to lay down their weapons. But in this round of talks, which

began at the United Nations on Dec. 16, it was the guerrillas' turn to play its cease-fire card. They finally did so, hut only after hard bargaining in which the rebel lead-In previous agreements leading ers tried to extract the best deal up to this final document, the govant supporters.

The current round of talks lanwished notil last weekend, when Mr. Cristiani came to the United Nations, along with a top official of his conservative Areoa party and the Salvadoran defense minister.

Mr. Cristiani said he came only after receiving personal assurances from Mr. Pèrez de Cuellar that the guerrillas were committed to a cease-fire that would culminate with their disarming and cooversioo to civilian life.

In return, Mr. Cristiani and the detense minister. General Rene Emilio Ponce, submitted a plan for



CHARLIE: Where the Wall Once Stood in Berlin, New Standoff at Former Checkpoint the red and white striped crossing Checkpoint Charlie, a \$400 million U.S. ambassador to Hungary, who gates, and U.S. Army commanders, project that will include offices, an was hired by Mr. Lander to pro-(Continued from page 1) stainless steel pipe and khaki canvas, the automobile gas tanks with compartments welded in where a before pulling out of Berlin, be-queathed the large, stark, black and child or small adult hid during dangerous trips across the tightly

guarded border. The checkpoint was a major crossing point in the divided city. When East Germany collapsed, the patch of land, surrounded by a high city leased a chank of land along wire fence, has become the focus of the wall to Mr. Hildebrandt. On it his tribute to history. But the city's The built an outdoor annex to his finance department has informed museum at the foot of a guard him that the temporary lease will tower that includes a stretch of the expire in mid-1992. old wall, gnard bunkers and ken-

white sign that reads in Russian, French and German, under the English: "You Are Leaving the American Sector."..... For Mr. Hildebrandt, the little

patch of land, surrounded by a high

In May, it seems, the Berlin govinels for the patrol dogs. ernment's property committee from the original checkpoint. He Lothar de Maizière, East Germa-blessed plans for a four-building said the corporation's local repre-

atrium, shops and restaurants. The project is the brainchild of a company called Central European Development Corp., an investment and consulting group assembled by Ronald S. Lauder, the American

cosmetics heir who ran unsuccessfully in 1989 for mayor of New York after serving as ambassador to Austria. The corporation says its plans include a monument recall-

ing Checkpoint Charlie. Mr. Hildebrandt says that the In May, it seems, the Berlin gov- projected momment site is far ernment's property committee from the original checkpoint. He

mote the project, gave verbal assur-ances that the museum annex would stay, then reneged on his pledge.

Mr. Hildebrandt recently returned a \$3,300 donation that the corporation gave the museum. Mr. Palmer declines to discuss the project with reporters. To the finance officials who have

owners blocking development, and see 2,500 jobs coming with the

ckpoint Charlie project, Mr. Hildebrandt is an obstacle who must learn to compromise.

precisely at that place where so moch history unfolded," said Thomas Butz, the spokesman for Berlin's Finance Ministry, "Other than this, nothing more stands in the way of the project. We hope that the investor and the house at

Checkpoint Charlie can agree." To Mr. Hildebrandt's friends, people who chat with him over cof-

fee in the museum cafeteria, who visit the auctions of Russian art he 100,000 property claims by former organizes as fund-raisers in a neighboring house, the old man is a radical thinker, a bit of a philosopher and a chunk of living history, the link with a past that is rapidly

His retirement had been regarded as virtually a deadline hy both sides in the conflict. The IIth-hour details of the accord were so knotty that Mr. Perez

supervision.

ernment has made concessioo after coocessioo, agreeiog to major changes in the armed forces; to the creation of a brand-new police

ment.

disarmed, demobilized and reincorporated into civilian life, 8 transition that would be smoothed by a host of guarantees for their security and social welfare as well as UN

force under civilian control; 10 a

series of constitutional and electoral changes, and to a major UN role in monitoring humao-rights

After each of those accords, Mr. Cristiani came under under fire from the right, often critics oo the right wing of his own Arena Party.

who accused him of selling out to dark leftist forces at the United Nations and in the U.S. govern-

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## SPORTS

# Cowboys' Strategy: Don't Look Back And Don't Give Up

By Thomas George New York Times Service

CHICAGO - Give their coach. Jimmy Johnson, the offensive coord rator. Norv Turner, and the defensive coordinator, Dave Wannsteul, an edge in strategy in the Daila: Cowboys' six-game winning streak that has produced victories in Washington, in Philadelphia and, most recently, in Chicago.

The three have devised superior game plans that the players have defily executed.

Dallas beat the Redskins, 24-21. by entering brave and bold, passing on first down and not giving up when Troy Aikman, their quarterhack, was injured and replaced by the rusty Steve Beuerlein. Dallas opted for a pass on Beuerlein's first play and attacked All-Pro comerhack Darrell Green throughout the game. Since then, Turner's offense has not looked hack.

Dallas beat the Eagles, 25-13, hy relying on field position early in the game and then breaking Philadel-phia with 17 fourth-quarter points. In Chicago on Sunday, in its 17-13 playoff victory over the Bears, Dailas was outgained in total yard-age. But the Cowboys' defense stiffened at the goal line with the insertion of six linemen and four linebackers intent on snuffing the Bears' running game. It was a goal-line alignment Dallas had not used in recent games. The Bears admitted they were not prepared for it

and obviously could not solve it. Turner understands what the Cowboys have on offense and utilizes it. He has insured, regardless of who is at quarterback, that running back Emmits Smith and recriver Michael Irvin get the foothall. And why not? Smith and Irvin are the league's first on the same team to finish first in rushing yards

and receiving yards. Smith had 26 carries against the Bears for 105 yards, Dallas is now 17-0 in games when the secondyear pro carries the ball 18 or more umes. Irvin made four catches for 83 yards against the Bears, increasing his season totals to 97 and 1,606.

Waanstedt and the defensive line coach. Butch Davis, deserve credit for helping groom the No. 1 pick in the 1991 draft, Russell Mary-

land. Maryland made his first pro start at defensive tackle in Dallas's 10th game. He has 51/2 sacks, including one against the Bears, and has forced a team-high three fumbles. The Dallas defense met the challenge when it was matched with the Eagles' No. 1-ranked defense, and against Chicago it met it again. "The players have responded to

what we've asked," said Wannstedt. "We've been happy with the schemes, but what you've got to have first is effort. That's never been lacking for us on either side of the ball."

What Wannestedt and the Cowboys cook up for Barry Sanders, the Detroit Lions' running back, will be worth watching. Look for Dallas to stack the line of scrimmage once again and force the Lions' quarterback, Erik Kramer, to beat them. That was the approach the Cowboys used against the

Bears' Jim Harbaugh. But there are two problems waiting for Wannstedt: 1) Sanders finds ways to beat defenses designed against him; and 2) the Lions' run-and-shoot passing game is more suited to respond against a stacked, blitzing defense than was the Bears' offense.

Each playoff matchup this weekend features a repeat of a regularseason meeting. And if the regularseason results are duplicated, Kansas City will meet Houston in the American Conference championship game and Detroit will battle Washington in the National Conference nile game,

The playoff seedings fall this way: In the AFC, No. 3 Houston (12-5) at No. 2 Denver (12-4) on Saturday, and No. 4 Kansas City (11-6) at No. 1 Buffalo (13-3) on Sunday; in the NFC, No. 6 Atlanta (11-6) at No. 1 Washington (14-2) Oci, 6,

on Saturday; No. 5 Dallas (12-5) at No. 2 Detroit (12-4) on Sunday. In the rematches, the teams fall into these categories: • The powerbrokers, Washington and Detroit are the only teams

with the chance to duplicate vic-tories at home. Washington clubbed Atlanta, 56-17, on Nov. 10 in Robert F. Kennedy Stadium. Detroit toppled Dallas, 34-10, on Oct. 27 in the Pontiac Silverdome. • The fearless, Atlanta and Dal-

#### To Coach NFL Chargers The Associated Press Ross said he had envisioned ATLANTA - Bobby Ross, remaining at Tech for the rest of who coached Georgia Tech to a his coaching cureer. But, he said. share of the national collegiate he realized that, at age 55, if he championship in 1990, has re-signed to become coach of the ever was going to make such a move, the time was now. San Diego Chargers of the Na-"I'm not getting any vounger." tional Foothall League. he said.

**Ross Quits Georgia Tech** 

The move had been expected for weeks, even before the Char-Ross was 31-26-1 record durgers' general manager. Bobby ing his five years at Tech. The

Beathard, fired Dan Henning al the end of the season. Georgia Tech completed an 8-5 season with an 18-17 victory over Stanford in the Aloha Bow AP writers poll.

on Dec. 25. Ross agreed to a four-year deal to take over the Chargers (4-12), who finished last in the AFC West

Beathard said the Chargers expected to make the announcement on Thursday, but that he got a call Tuesday from Ross' agent that Georgia Tech had accepted his resignation. "He indicated that he would be here Thursday to sign the con-

tract to become the Chargers' head coach." Beathard said. "It hasn't been finalized yet, but most of the details in the contract have been worked out and we expect hy early Thursday morning before his arrival that that will be all finalized and the next thing for him is to sign it.

las look at the rematches on the off. Here is what corrung a first- nale against Detroit. Receivers road as a chance for revenge. They say playing on the toad simply gives them more focus and fuel.

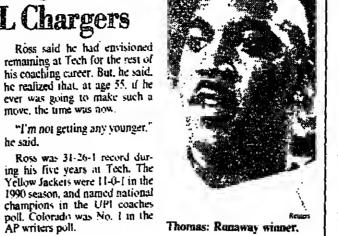
• The buzzsaws. Buffalo and Denver were thoroughly embarrassed in games in Kansas City and Houston and want atonement this weekend as well as the opportunity to advance in the playoffs, Buffalo The Redskins are healthy. Detroit, Coach Wayne Fontes

dropped a Monday night game in Kansas City, 33-6, on Oct. 7. Densaid that six Lions could not have ver fell apart in Houston, 42-14. on played a first-tound game: receivers Robert Clark (hamstringt and Willie Green (eye), linebackers Dennis Gibson (knee) and George

• On shaky ground. Houston and Kansas City travel to hostile sites where those lopsided regular-season victories against their play-Jamison (foot), safety Bennie Blades (ankle) and cornerback Terry Taylor (ankle). All will definitely off opponents may not do them much good. Buffalo is 3-0 in playplay this week except Gibson, who off games in Rich Stadium and has won 17 of its last 18 games there. Denver is 7-1 in playoff games in

nine of its last 10 home games. Washington, Detroit, Buffalo

is questionable. · Buffalo. The Bills' no-buddle Mile High Stadium and has won terback and Thurman Thomas (an-Washington, Detroit, Buffalo klej at running back, both of whom and Deuver benefited from a week sat out Buffalo's regular-season li-



## **Thomas Wins MVP Award**

The Associated Pres. NEW YORK — Thurman Thomas, the Buffalo Bills' running back who led the league in combined yardage for the third straight year, was selected as the NFL's most valuable player by the 82 media members voting in The Associated Press poll.

Thomas had 39 votes, easily outdistancing teammate Jim Kelly and Barry Sanders of the Detroit Lioas, a college teammate at Dklahoma State

Earlier this week. Thomas was voted offensive player of the year. Kelly wound up second in the balloting with 18 votes, followed by Sanders with 16. Washington quarterback Mark Rypien had eight votes and Philadelphia linebacker Seth Joynei received one.

Thomas, the first Bill to win the MVP award since O.J. Simnson in 1973, is the first numing back selected since Marcus Allen of the Raiders in 1985, He also is the first non-quarterback since linebacker Lawrence Taylor won in 1986.

round playoff bye meant for each James Lofton (foot) and Don Bee-Washington. Only tight end Lofton suffered his injury in seven washington. Only tight end lofton suffered his injury in seven Ron Middleton would have been lo's 15th game of the season, against Indianapolis, and did not against Indianapolis, and did not sumed weight-lifting and practice since breaking his collarbone that caused him to sit out the last four games. Middleton is ready. against Miami on Nov. 18.

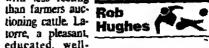
Lofton and Beebe would give Kelly and the Bills more deepstrike passing ability, a key component of the Buffalo attack. And, the Chiefs have lost linebacker Chris Martin, whose season was ended Monday by arthroscopic surgery on his left knee.

o Denver. Coach Dan Reeves is awfully glad to have seen starting cornerback Wymon Henderson return with Houston's run-and-shoot passing game gets a lift with the offense and array of speedy receiv-return of Jim Kelly (knee) at quarers arriving on the scene. An ankle injury would have prevented Henderson from playing last weekend, hut be will be ready Saturday.



Italy. He is not the one you think. For the time being, Maradona is best left aboard a yacht at Rio de la Plata, seeking solitude for his family while his career is marooned for the six months remaining on his suspension for drug use.

The Diego on my mind has the last name of Latorre. He is a lesser idol, on the run from no one, ashamed of nothing. Yet Latorre is bruised, and badly, by the sort of trade in which club owners sometimes buy and sell with less feeling



hred young man, should now be scoring goals in Florence. Instead he marks time with the Boca Juniors.

He is the victim of a game agents play to make clubs like Fiorentina pay. Snakes and ladders is similar. Throw a six and you scurry up the ladder; throw the wrong number and the serpent gobbles you up. What matters is not how you play hut whether you land on the right spot at the right time.

Last spring, Latorre was Argentina's rising star, "the good Diego," according to his country's authori-tative magazine El Grafico. Things were going so well that he broke off his university studies in economics to take Italian lessons and put body and soul into his sport.

"Society is opening up," Latorre said. "Football is a sport of social movement among all classes - and, of course, the financial rewards are fantastic.

"Like any parents, Mamma and Pappa wanted me to stay at the university. Football was my dream, my choice not theirs, but they saw the value and my wish to take advantage."

Now 22, Latorre has his circle of friends and a more than comfortable home life. His younger brother, Hernan, plays for River Plate: his father, Edgardo, owns a wholesale business, and from his mother, Mirda, he gets the economic brains, the fine-boned Italian looks and lithe movement, the sporting genes. Her game was tennis, and Diego played well enough

- at the same country club where Gahriella Sabauni played - 10 face, at 15, a choice of sporting careers. His father says there was no contest. Even as a

young boy. Diego went everywhere with a soccer ball. Like Maradona? The family is wary of the name. Their home in La Paternal district is close to where Maradona moved his parents while he was playing for Argentinos Juniors.

But don't push the similarities. Soccer was Maradona's escape from poverty; to Latorre it is an option. In his house, Maradona is admired as a player but not for his behavior as a person.

ATORRE'S move to Florence appeared sealed a year ago despite the squabbling of two agents over a 20 percent cut in the transfer's millions. The deal involved other stars, and although Machiavelli might

Forentina claimed that Latorre cost \$9,2 million. Boca said it received \$1.5 million, And Latorre believed \$6 million was the sum. He was preoccupied by a scoring duel with Gabriel Batistuta, which helped Boca win its first Argentine championship in a decade, They gelled as a pair: Batistuta tall, robust and good

in the air. Latorre a creature of instinct, an acrobat so

season while integrating Latorre. But in last summer's

Copa América, Batistula excelled. Latorre lost form, and the fickle Fiorenina chose Batistuta and put Latorre on ice.

Had the snake swallowed Latorre after all? He wore Maradona's No. 10 shirt, he scored one typically cun-ning goal, yet was replaced by Leonardo Rodriguez, who impressed sufficiently that he was bought by Olympique Marseille -- which loaned out Rodrignez

Latorre is less moved to excuses than his mother, to Toulon. who in explanation says: "Diego got an elbow in the face in the first match and had to have three teeth wired. He was tired after 46 matches in six months, during which he developed a blood blister on his left ankle that would not heat."

His lethargy in the Copa America induced a doctor to prescribe a flu remedy that contained a banned

The damaged ankle explains why Latorre, in prac-tice, appears quicker than all the rest, yet afterward walks with something between a swagger and an old

man's gait. IS DRESS is more student's than superstar's, but IS DRESS is more student's than superstar's, but IS DRESS is more student's than superstar's, but convertible. He expects, guardedly, to join Fiorentina this summer and insists that his love of the game is more, not less, than before. His resent a month in Florence this fall as

His parents spent a month in Florence this fall as the club's guests. Shorn of agents, Florentina showed its burnan touch.

They invited us so that they could explain personally why Fiorentina did not require Diego at that moment," said Latorre's mother. "They wanted a player in another position.

"At the same time, Fiorentina completed the contract to pay Diego as if he was there," she added, reportedly at \$400,000 a year, tax-free.

The Latorres plan to accompany their son to Florthe Latorres plan to accompany mer son to Flor-ence this summer, leaving the business in a manager's hands while they spend four or five months helping him settle. Physically, they believe, the year's delay may help Latorre to become stronger and, though the psychological aspects are sometimes hard to take — national to take particularly when opposing Argentine club fans jeer him as an Italian reject — Latorre resisted Fioren-tina's offer to fix him up with an interim club in France, Germany or Switzerland.

"A person will succeed in what he likes doing." observed Latorre's mother. "As a mother, the most observed Latorie's momen. As a moment, the most important thing to me is Diego's happiness. I am proud of him as a player. Football is first for him: for me it is more important he succeeds in being a good man. A good man coming through a humbling experience with good family support. The test will intensify if and when he plays for Fiorentina. His friend Batistuta is performing reasonably well

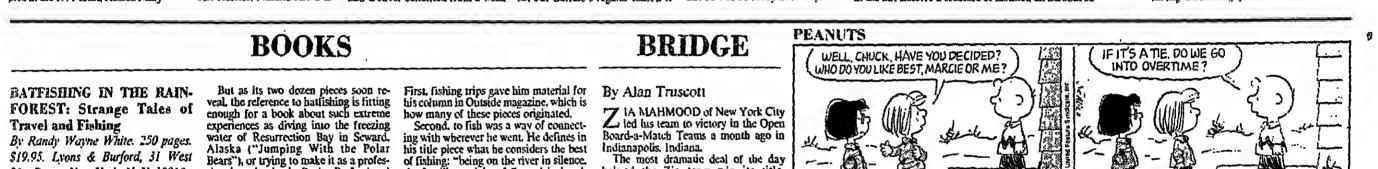
on a team whose Brazilian coach, Sebsatão Lezaroni, has already lost his job to Gigi Radici. Time will tell whether Latorre has the physical and mental stamina

"You have doubts?" Edgardo Latorre asks. "Eh. 1 am his father, I have to show you something." The family video album is a brimful of 150 Latorre

goals: left foot, right, head, goals of precision, goals of great daring and courage. He can only go on repeating himself in Argentina.

His Italian period is overdue.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sumilar Times.



21st Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

#### Reviewed by

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHAT Randy Wayne White means hypen to anyone casting for fish with an artificial lure. It befell White's guide, Rudy Dodero, when he hauled his pop-per off the surface of a river in Costa Bica and hackrast into the innale dark-Rica and hackcast into the jungle darkness behind him.

"Into the annulated haze came these shadowy creatures, little rats on wings vectoring wildly toward the lure," writes White in the title piece of his unusual, entertaining collection, "Batfishing in the Rainforest: Strange Tales of Travel and Fishing."

inshermen in all of Costa Rica, silhouetted by dock lights against a scrim of silver rain, back arched, rod bowed, smiling as his line flew heavenward - an inspiring sight." This may seem a bizarre incident to

flaunt in the title of a book presumably intended to attract readers to the exotic places that the author has visited.

sional catcher in the Senior Professional Baseball Association ("The Boys of Autumn"1. or training with "the toughest unconventional warfare unit on earth" ("Navy Seals"), or surviving an attempt-ed stabbing in a Peruvian mountain town ("The Sickness of Peru").

Yet despite White's apparent attraction to machismo, his ideal man is far from thechest-thumping, gun-toting paradigm. In the piece on Navy SEAL (Sea, Air, Land) commandos, he cites an instructor who points out that it is rarely the iron-pumping bar-brawing Rambos who make it, but the "very hright and highly motivated" who "see themselves as athletes."

In a piece on hunting for petroglyphs. or prehistoric carvings, in the black rocks West Mesa near Albuquerque, N.M. ("New Mexico Connection"), he explains how if one wishes to travel well, "one must develop the skill of connecting well." And what he is very good at is evoking the scene once he gets there.

You only have to wonder why White, who worked as a fishing guide at a mari-na on Sanibel Island, Florida, during the period he wrote these pieces, wanted to break from his routine only for more

fishing. He has three plausible explanations.

the familiar weight of fly rod in hand. each cast serving as a kind of conduit by which you not only linked to the quarry you seek, but, in moments of absolute concentration, rendered a legitimate ex-tension of the river itself."

Finally, he writes that "a rod strapped to your back serves as more than just a device by which you can yank unfamiliar fish from unfamiliar waters. As a stranger without motive in a strange place, your presence is often viewed with mistrust.

"Carry a fishing rod, though, and peo-ple who normally wouldn't stop to give you directions will drop everything to give detailed misinformation and lie about the local angling. Women will sometimes even offer food, assuming too often correctly - that you haven't caught anything and probably won't." The idea of using a fishing rod as a

passport: this is one more reason that "Batlishing in the Rainforest" is not just an amusing collection of prose, but also a useful travel guide.

Provided of course that you don't mind risking your life every so often.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

helped the Zia team win its title. Berkowitz as South landed in six hearts after East had opened with five dia-monds. Twelve tricks are easy to make. but this was board-a-match scoring and the overtrick was crucial. He rufied the opening diamond lead and made the key play of leading to the spade ace and ruffing a spade. He then crossed to the heart king and ruffed another spade leav-ing West with the only spade in the

defenders' hands. South ran all his trumps, and as he expected. West was unable to guard both black suits. Making an overtrick that was not made in the replay sufficed to win the board. If Berkowitz had failed to make the overtrick, or if the rival South had done equally well, the Zia team would have lost the championship by a quarter of a board instead of winning by that margin.

Notice that South can be held to 12 tricks by the unlikely lead of a trump. which removes an entry from the dummy prematurely. In another match the deal was even more exciting: Bill Pollack of Englewood, N.J., played as Berkowitz had to make seven hearts redoubled.

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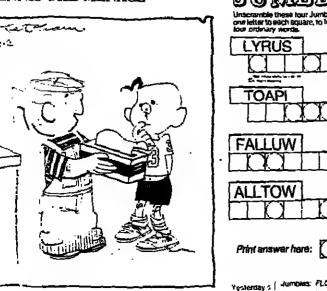
BEETLE BAILEY





#### **DENNIS THE MENACE**

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as sug gosted by the above cartoon. UTITIC LAnswers 10m0ft Yesterday & Jumbias: FLOOD PIECE GULLET WHENCE

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## Syracuse **Rallies** Past **Ohio State in Fame Bowl**

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The Associated Press TAMPA, Florida - Syracuse's Qadry Ismail worried Ohio State. Marvin Graves, Shelby Hill and Antonio Johnson beat the Buck-

eyes. While Ismail caught a pass for 57 yards to set up a field goal, Hill and Johnson scored touchdowns on receptions from Graves covering 50 and 60 yards, respectively, to lead the 16th-ranked Orangemen to a 24-17 victory in the Hall of Fame Bowl on Wednesday. Johnson's TD snapped a 17-17

tie with 7:05 remaining and spoiled No. 25 Ohio State's bid to overcome a lethargic start. The Buck-eyes fell behind 14-0 on Hill's touchdown and a 3-yard run by Graves, who threw for a careerhigh 309 yards to earn most valuable player honors.

Syracuse (10-2) concluded the season with a six-game winning streak, while Ohio State (8-4) finished with consecutive losses that are not likely to quiet critics of the Buckeyes' coach, John Cooper. Ohio State trailed 14-3 at half-

time and didn't get its offense on track until Syracuse's John Bishup kicked a 35-yard field goal to give the Orangemen a 17-3 advantage, Carlos Snow returned the ensu-

ing kickoff 50 yards to midfield and scored 11 plays later on a 2-yard run to trim the deficit to 17-10.

SIDELINES

The Buckeyes tied the game mid-way through the fourth quarter later. when Steve Tovar blocked Pat O'Neill's punt at the Syracuse 15

Syracuse's Shelby Hill beat Ohio State's Judah Herman (36) and Greg Smith on a 50-yard touchdown pass in the Hall of Fame Bowl. and Tito Paul recovered in the end national title expectations, was 18 draw capped a 12-play, 78-yard drive that made it 14-0 on the last

Foster Paulk less than a minute sion and watched the receiver run Graves, who had declared the away from the Buckeyes' secondary without being tonched. Graves' TD on a quarterback game Wednesday the first of next

season, when the Orangemen have

Johnson had four receptions for play of the first quarter. Kerry Fer-85 yards and Hill caught three rell ran 24 yards on a wide-receiver and 21 yards to set up the score. quarter but was stopped on downs

at the Syracuse 1 on one march and settled for a 34-yard field goal by Tim Williams on the other

The loss is third straight for Ohio State in bowl games under Cooper, who has a 21-1 record against teams with losing records but a 6-17-2 mark against opponents with winning records since replacing

Cooper also has come under fire because he is 0-4 against Michigan, 4-16-2 against opponents that have wound up going to bowl games and 2-12-1 against ranked teams.

Earle Bruce in 1988.

don to ught end Lonnie Johnson. Florida State's other points came

## Soured Orange: Add 1 Scrimmage, 5 Years Old

him play a college game in person.

"The question at this point is he apparently

played in a scrimmage out there that may have involved outside competition," Osborne

said. "The rule book, according to the

NCAA, says if you played any ontside com-

petition, even in a scrimmage, that that starts

Osborne said Soto told him he enrolled as a

A year later he went to Arizona Western,

your eligibility."

MIAMI - Nebraska declared its No. 2 fullback ineligible and, in the process, put its share of the Big Eight Conference title in jeopardy about 24 bours before the Orange Bowl game with No. 1 Miami.

Because Omar Soto played in a preseason scrimmage in 1986, the Miami native would not he allowed to play in Wednesday night's bowl game. Nebraska's faculty athletic representative, Dr. James O'Hanlon said.

He said that Soto, under the rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, was judged to have played a sixth season of foot-ball because he took part in the preseason scrimmage against another team while en-rolled at Mount San Jacinto Junior College in the fall of 1986. He played at Arizona West-ern JC in 1987 and 1988 and, after being redshirted at Nebraska in 1989, played the

last two seasons for the Cornhuskers. O'Hanlon and the assistant athletic direcpart-time student at Mount San Jacinto, practiced for two or three weeks prior to the beginning of classes, then left school without tor, Al Papik, said that while such a scrimattending a class or playing in a game, spent two years there, then transferred to Nebraska. He was redshirted in 1989, shared

mage is allowed under junior college rules, it constituted use of a year of eligibility under the NCAA rules by which Nebraska operates. "I feel very badly for Omar because this is

probably the most important game of his life," said Nebraska's coach, Tom Osborne. playing time with Lance Lewis a year ago and started the 1991 season the No. 1, fullback "He's been more excited about coming down here than anybody on the team. 1 know he has Papik said Soto apparently believed that since he had not broken any junior college rules by playing in the 1986 scrimmage, he had not broken any NCAA rules and so didn't inform Nebraska of the scrimmage. a very large family and they were all looking forward to the game so this has to be devas-tating thing for him if in fact he can't play." So to is a graduate of Miami High School. He reportedly had bought tickets for 60 fam-ily members and friends who had never seen "Nebraska will offer to forfeit any games

in which Soto participated in 1991, if the formal investigation reveals it would he appropriate," O'Hanlon said.

That investigation is expected to be com-pleted by Jan. 31 and submitted to the Big Eight Conference,

O'Hanlon and Papik said Nebraska would appeal to the Big Eight over forfeiture of games in which Soto played. Those were the Cornhuskers' first three non-conference games, in the third of which the fullback broke a leg early in the contest against No. 2 Washington. After the leg healed, he appeared briefly in two conference games, carrying the ball once for three yards against lowa State on Nov. 16 and twice for four yards in the season finale against Oklahoma on Nov. 29.

with 2:40 to play on Gerry Thom-DALLAS --- An overwhelming as's 27-yard field goal.

defensive effort led by Terrell and allowed No. 5 Florida State to fight off No. 9 Texas A&M in the 56th Cotton Bowl, 10-2.

Florida State Defense

Holds Off Texas A&M

With a light rain falling much of sacked Weldon in the end zone. the day, the two teams equaled a Weldon completed 14 of 32 Cotton Bowl record for most turnpasses for a modest 92 yards and the Seminoles' offense was hailed overs and Texas A&M set a record for most fumbles by one team with out hy running back Sean Jackson, who gained 119 yards on 27 carries. Jackson played in place of Amp

Five of the Texas A&M turn-Lee, who was suspended for the overs came inside the Seminoles' game hy Florida State Coach Bob-30-yard line, including one at the by Bowden. Texas A&M quarterback Bucky

Richardson could complete just six of 24 passes for 57 yards and had two interceptions. The Aggies did the Seminoles suffered five turn- not convert a third down attempt overs. But Florida State's defense all day and the Seminoles could convert just two. Buckley came up with a crucial interception for the Seminoles in their own end zone late in the first half and Dinkins belped clog up the

Aggies' running game.

The opening half was filled with missed chances, the two biggest The Aggies' lone score came one ones coming in the first seven min-Buckley and Howard Dinkins play after the most controversial utes when Texas A&M managed

forced eight turnovers Wednesday moment of the game. After losing a just two points while throwing away the opportunity to score two touchdowns. And the first blown chance was

the biggest, that coming when A&M running hack Greg Hill hroke free on an option play from his own 40-yard line and appeared to have reached the corner of the end zone for a touchdown.

But the officials ruled that when Hill tried to stretch the ball over the goal line he lost control before he scored and decided he had fumbled the ball out of the end zone.

That, in turn, meant it was a toucbback and Florida State was given possession at the 2-yard line. Prior to this season, the Seminoles would have bad the ball at the 20, but a rules change now causes the ball to be placed a() he spot whereit was fumbled.

On the next play the Aggies re-

## **Cal Never Looks Back** In Citrus Bowl Victory

The Associated Press

the regular season.

its own 10. Cal needed just five ORLANDO. Florida - Brian plays to cover 47 vards with White reggs' 72-yard punt return for a getting the toucbdown on a 2-yard touchdown capped a 17-point first quarter that catapulted California to a 37-13 victory over Clemson in the score.

the Citrus Bowl on Wednesday, No. 14 Cal, which finished 10-2 for its first 10-victory season since 1949, went 76 yards for a touchdown on its first drive and never pass, scrambled through a wave of Cal linemen, and raced down his relinquished control while ending left sideline 62 yards to pull the 13th-ranked Clemson's string of five consecutive bowl victories, Tigers to 24-10.

The 5-foot-10, 170-pound Treggs But Brien answered with a 33racked up 108 yards on three punt yard field goal with 1:21 left in the half to give Cal a 17-point lead at the break. returns in the first quarter, 22 more than Clemson had given up during

California countered Welch's 36-California scored just 3:37 into yard field goal to start the third quarter on Brien's third field goal the game on Greg Zomalt's 1-yard run. The key play in the drive was a 26-yard pass to Russell White from Mike Pawlawski on a flea flicker and a 23-yard touchdown pass from Pawlawski to Sean Dawkins with 3:48 left in the third period. that gave the Bears a first down at Pawlawski, named most valuable

the Clemson 14. Doug Brien kicked the first of player in the game, completed 21 of three field goals with 3:53 left in 32 passes for 230 yards and White the quarter for a 10-0 advantage, ran for 103 yards, about twice what capping a 68-yard drive kept alive Clemson's lop-ranked to by two\_personal foul penalties bad allowed per game. Clemson's top-ranked run defense

against Clemson. White became the first back Nelson Welch got Clemson on since the 1988 season to gain 100 the board on the final play of the yards against Clemson, which also period with a 32-yard field goal. Cal's defense set up a touchdown

had a six-game winning streak snapped. The deficit was the worst midway through the second period midway through the second period since a 34-7 loss to Maryland in after forcing Clemson to punt from 1980.

**East Carolina Beats State To End a Peachy Season** 

#### Virus, Czechs Oust Becker and Graf

PERTH, Australia (AP) --- Karel Novacek and Helena Sukova defeated Boris Becker and an alling Steffi Gral, 6-4, 6-4, in mixed doubles Wednesday night to put Czechoslovakia in the final of the Hopman Cup.

Graf, who has had a virus since the tournament began, defaulted from her singles match against Sukova, with it tied at one-set all. Officials later said Graf had experienced dizzy spells, caused by a middle car problem that was a result of the virus.

. In Adelaide, Thomas Enquist, 17, of Sweden, the top-ranked junior player in the world, apset fourth-seeded Horst Skoff of Austria, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3. Wednesday in the second round of the Australian Hardcourt cham-

#### Yankees Have a New Boss, Maybe

NEW YORK (NYT) - The New York Yankees, whose situation

seems to grow more and more troubled, finally selected a managing general partner. Tuesday to replace Robert Nederlander. But the choice, Daniel R. McCarthy, immediately fell under a new cloud. The elevation of McCarthy, a minority owner who was instrumental in helping George Steinbrenner purchase the Yankees from CBS in 1973 and who serves as Steinbrenner's tax attorney, was in doubt because he does not live in New York and herours he much Commission Fault does not live in New York and because he sued Commissioner Fay' Vincent in 1990, shortly after Vincent had reached a disciplinary agreement with Steinbrenner for the Yankee owner to remove himself from the team's day-to-day operations.

Under najor local ownership rules, employees of baseball cannot sue baseball. Under local ownership rules, the 67-year-old McCarthy would have to move to New York to become managing partner of the New

#### Undaunted, Syracuse came right back. Ismail returned the kickoff 15 yards to the 37, and Graves found Johnson streaking downfield ahead of Ohio State cornerback from Graves, who found him cut-ting over the middle at the Ohio State 45 on Syracuse's first posses-

passes for 62, including a quick flip reverse and had receptions of 13

Ohio State put together two promising drives in the second

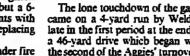
amp afternoon.

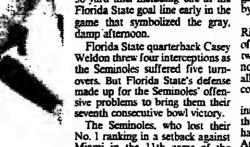
made up for the Seminoles' offensive problems to bring them their th consecutive bowl victory. The Seminoles, who lost their No. I ranking in a setback against Miami in the 11th game of the season and then fell to Florida, finished at 11-2. Texas A&M.

**United Press International** 

which came into the contest with only a one-point loss to Tulsa blemishing its record, wound up with a 10-2 mark.

The lone touchdown of the game came on a 4-yard run by Weldon late in the first period at the end of a 46-yard drive which began with the second of the Aggies' turnovers. That march was kept alive by a 3rdand-11 pass of 20 yards from Wel-





#### UCLA, Indiana and Tulsa Win Bowl Games, BYU and Iowa Tie For the Record

York-based franchise.

Mark Duffner, 38, who coached Holy Cross to an 11-0 record in 1991, and was 60-5-1 in six years there, was given a five-year contract Tuesday to revive the University of Marvland football program. (AP) The pension lawsuit filed against the NHL by several former players was continued Tuesday when Chief U.S. District Court Judge John F. Gerry in Camden, New Jersey, rejected a request hy the NHL to

dismiss the lawsuit. (AP) David Ellis, 29, who lapsed into a coma after being knocked out in a national middleweight title bout 10 hays earlier, died Monday in Coi-

#### haique, Chile. Ouotable

· Alex Karras, the former defensive tackle for the Detroit Lions, on his college career: "I only spent two terms at Iowa - Truman's and Eisenhower's.

The Associated Press UCLA coach Terry Donahue was ruled out of bounds.

over losing an offensive shootout. Turnovers and tenacious defense helped the 22d-ranked Bruins overcome a feisty group of Illinois defenders, 6-3, in the John Hancock Bowl on Tnesday in El Paso, Texas. "Obviously we had a rough game offensively," Donahue said. "It

wasn't pretty, but it was successful." UCLA's massive defensive line forced 5-foot, 9-inch (1.75-meter) Jason Verduzco to throw off of his back foot most of the game. UCLA's winning points came. (AP)

recovered at the Illini 11.

After running the ball twice, to scores and passed for 165 yards, the Illinois 2, Tommy Maddox's pushing his season total to 2,627 third-down pass to Sean LaCha- and breaking Steve Bradley's 1984 San Diego, was intercepted by lo-

will take an ugly defensive victory - Louis Perez then kicked a 19- games in season statistics. yard field goal to give UCLA a 6-3 lead with 13 minutes left. Indiana 24, Baylor 0: Vaughn the Bears to 269 yards.

Dunbar and Trent Green broke

Indiana (7-4-1) huilt a 17-0 halftime lead, then capitalized on two most serious scoring threat. key defensive plays late in the game to shut out Baylor (8-4) for the first time in 14 bowl appearances.

Dunbar scored one touchdown early in the fourth quarter when the and gained 106 yards on 28 carries Illini's Filmel Johnson mishandled for a season total of 1,805, 12 yards touchdown run, a four-yarder. a punt and the Bruins' Randy Cole more than Anthony Thompson's total in 1989. Green ran for two

The hard-hitting Hoosiers stymied Baylor's veer offense, holding

Free safety Damon Watts came school records and the Hoosier de- up with Indiana's biggest defensive fense broke the Baylor Bears in the New Year's Eve Copper Bowl in Tucson, Arizona. Indiana end zone to end the Bears'

Linebacker John Miller intercepted a pass by Joe at the Hoosier 38 on Baylor's next possession, setting up a 12-play, 60-yard scoring drive capped by Green's second

lowa 13, Brigham Young 13: Ty Detmer, on the verge of leading Brigham Young to its first victory in the last three Holiday Bowls in

Flaste Bawl Classic Championship

Charts

03. Rutgers 80

pelle in the back of the end zone mark of 2,544. Indiana, like other wa's Carlos James with 16 seconds sa won Monday night in Anaheim, was ruled out of bounds. Big Ten schools, includes bowl left in Monday night's game. California. left in Monday night's game. Detmer's pass was deflected by Detmer's pass was deflected by receiver Byron Rex and caught at tailback Chris Hughley was sus-

the goal line by James, who repended for academic reasons prior turned it to the lowa 13. to the game. Jackson accounted for Detmer had driven the Cougars all hut 45 of Tulsa's rushing yards

from their 23 to the lowa 18, where and caught a 14-yard pass. Faulk, the All-America fresh-man who led the nation in scoring the Cougars (8-3-2) had a first down with 26 seconds left. No. 7 Iowa finished 10-1-1 after the first and rushing, rushed 30 times for tie and the lowest-scoring game in 157 yards and a toucbdown and the Holiday Bowl's 14-year history. caught nine passes for 42 yards. A key fumble on a punt return

lowa rnnning back Mike Saunders scored the game's first burt the Aztccs (8-4-1). two touchdowns, and Detmer threw for the next two. In between there were several missed opportu-

nities, mostly by BYU. Tulsa 28, San Diego State 17: Ron Jackson ran for a Freedom Bowl-record four touchdowns and 211 yards, topping freshman phe-nom Marshall Faulk as No. 23 Tul-first bowl game since 1964.

NHL Standings

Pittsburgh New Jersey Philadelphia

Montreal

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Son Jose

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completed a remarkable season with a remarkable comehack Wednesday in the Peach Bowl. Jeff Blake ran for one touch-

down and threw for two in a 5:54 span of the fourth quarter as the Pirates beat intrastate rival North Carolina State, 37-34, over before a

record crowd of 59,322. Blake, who had the best day of his college career with 378 yards. Johnson's 27-yard punt return. four TD passes and the other rush-

With them trailing, 21-17, with just over four minutes left, T.C. Wright fumbled at the Aztecs' 8 Fisher with 1:32 left. and Billy Cole recovered at the 4.

Jackson, who carried 46 times in to Illinois, withstood a final drive the game, scored his fourth TD two mon Hartman's 49-yard field goal

nal play of the game. N.C. State had taken a 34-17 lead when Charles Davenport, who taine (9), Hull (37), Shatson goal: St. Lauis (on Malarchuk | 18-15-7-52, Buttala (on Hebert) 12-12-9-33, Nachan scored from 52 yards on a flea-

The Associated Press ATLANTA — East Carolina yards and 28 TDs during the regular season, then went to work.

The quarterback scored on a two-yard run with 7:26 left, then got the Pirates within 34-30 with a 15-yard TD strike to Dion Johnson with 4:18 left. The two-point conversion failed.

On the winning drive. Blake completed four of five passes in the 41-yard, five-play burst set up by N.C. State's Terry Jordan, who ing, capped the 20-point flurry with badn't played in three months after a 22-yard scoring pass to Luke hreaking his left arm, threw for two touchdowns. Gary Downs scored The Pirates, who ended their best on a two-yard run and Greg Man-

season with an 11-game winning ior on a one-yard run before Davstreak after an opening-game loss enport's 52-yard score on a pass from fullback Ledel George 1:59 by the Wolfpack (9-31 when Da- into the final period.

1 2

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Johnson and of 55 yards to Hunter Gallimore. The Pirates added a 27vard field goal by Anthony Brenner The game was the first between

Blake had thrown for two first attempt went wide right on the fi- balf touchdowns, of five yards to bad six catches for 106 yards. for a 17-14 halfume lead.

flicker early in the fourth quarter. the teams since 1987. AT&T USADirect Service.

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Kralicek det., 6-3, 5-4, Sonchez and Sanchez-Vicario det. Kralicek and Schultz, 6-7 (3-7), 7-6 (7-51, 7-6 (7-3), Sero)ficets ikia % Germany 1; Helena Sukova del. Steffi Graf 246+1 (Grat abandoned). Boris Becker der. Karel Novacek, 246-7 (1-7). Novacek, Sukova det Becker and Graf 646-4

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#### BASEBALL nai Leopu PITTSBURGH-Signed Bob Walk, pitcher ear contract

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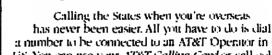
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### **ART BUCHWALD**

## Flunking History Again

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WASHINGTON - f met my that dirty rat Papa Stalin. It was the high school history teacher in only fact an American student a senior citizens' Laundromat the needed to get a high school diploother day, His name was Mr. Cloot, ma.' and be was no longer as confident about himself as he was in the '40s when he flunked me in Fundamental Basics of the League of Nations.

"How come," I asked him, "you didn't tell us that Armenia bad burt feelings toward Azerbaijan?"

"No one told me, so bow could I tell you?" he responded defensively. "I didn't even know that

Buchwald Kazakhstan was dumping sludge on Uzbekistan. When I was working on my master's in education at Columbia University, they said that I shouldn't spend time on Kazakhstan because it had a third-rate soccer team, and Lenin always thought its cream of cabbage soup was a joke."

"It doeso't seem to be a joke any more. Kazakhstan is now the fourth largest nuclear power in the world. While I'm at it, why didn't you ever mention how much the Georgians hate each other?"

"When I was teaching, the only Georgia Americans knew of was located around Atlanta. If 1 brought up the other Georgia in the Soviet Union, you would have thought I was crazy. All I was required to do was teach you that the U.S.S.R. was a country ruled by

#### 1991 U.S. Beer Market Shrank by 2.4 Percent

The Associated Press NEW YORK --- The U.S. beer market shrank by an estimated 2.4 percent in 1991, the biggest decline in the 31 years for which such information is available. Impact, a trade magazine, said manufacturer shipments within the United States fell to 188.6 million barrels in 1991 from a record 193,2 million in 1990. The magazine cited the recession, anti-alcohol sentiments and a dip in the oumber of young adults. at least taught us that Ashkhabad The decline might also reflect a Jan. 1, 1991, tax rise on alcohol that prompted many distributors to buy

By Nina Simonds

New York Times Service

generation of Chinese restaurateurs

has spread around the city. Restaurants

that had specialized to Sicbuan and Hunan

cuisine are reworking their menus, adding Hong Kong-style noodle and dumpling

Empire Szechuan, a chain of 11 restau-

rants where spicy Sichuanese dishes were

standard fare, is now adding Hong Kong dishes like whole steamed fish with scal-

I wasn't buying it. "That's a copout. If you taught us about Turkmenistan we might have prevented Yeltsin from giving Gorbachev the boot. Mr. Cloot, the truth is that as a high school teacher you failed

There were tears in his eyes. "I didn't hold hack on purpose. If f had been aware what Moldavia Hong Kong. would someday mean to the United States, I would have given you twice as much homework. All we knew then was that the U.S.S.R. was one giant monolith, and everyone in the couotry either marched to the same drummer or mined sait in Siberia. If the State Department had no knowledge of Kirghizia. why should a high school teacher in Queens know about it? I taught you about Latvia, Estonia and Lithuameat

nia, didn't 1?" "Not much. You said that they were all located on the Baltic and produced delicious herring which the big shots in Moscow reserved

for their mistresses." He shrugged. "They were Baltic states. There was nothing else to teach you. Why are you doing this to me?"

has begun importing the most talented Hong Kong chefs and opening restaurants that are replicas of Hong Kong favorites. In New York, the Hong Kong influence "Because you gave me an F on a paper when I wrote that Catherine the Great was Queen of England. A kid remembers those things."

He oodded wearily as he watched his clothes go into the dry cycle. "I wish I could make it up to

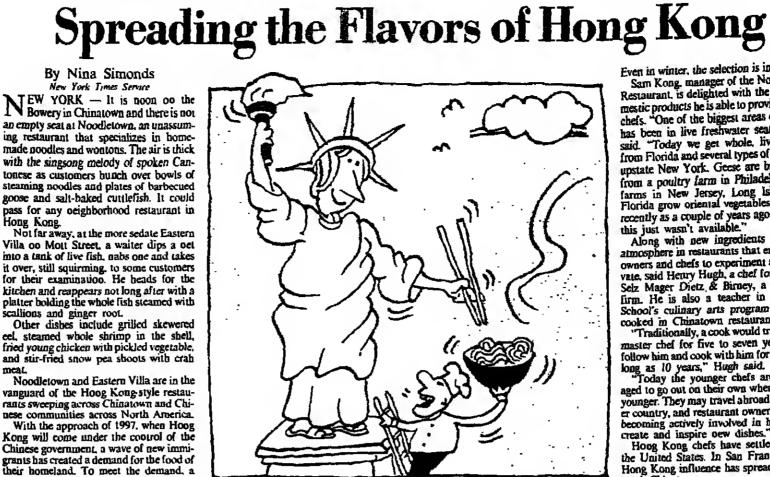
I said, "I lost a job as a spokes-man with the White House because you never told me Croatia loathed Serbia.

lions and ginger root, and broccoli with oyster sauce. According to Eric Ma, Em-pire's general manager, the chain imported "I didn't know it, either," he protested. "I didn't even know they a master chef from Hong Kong last year to answer the demand for such dishes. were both in Yugoslavia. American teachers weren't as smart in those Oflie's Noodle Shop, with two hranches. days as they are now." "Why not?" was one of the first to bring the Hong Kong

"They didn't pay us as well. Back then we weren't too sure where China was,

style uptown, in 1989. "We felt it was time to bring certain dishes out of Chinatown," said Tommy Sze, manager of Ollie's at Broadway and I was beginning to feel sorry for 116th Street. "Enough people know them and want them and they are very popular." the old man, "I don't blame you, Mr. Cloot, for not knowing where The Goldeo Unicorn, a Chinatown res-taurant that offers 50 types of dim sum, China was, but couldn't you have was the capital of Turkmenistan?" will opeo a new branch in the Waldorf-Astoria in March. The Hong Kong-style menu, said the manager. Spencer Chan, He was still defensive. "That wasn't my job. That was for your

dishes



will be similar to that offered in China-

Many of the new dishes seem familiar. Lo mein, chow fun and mai fan seem reminiscent of chop sucy parlors in the days when Chinese food in the United States meant Cantonese food, with its varieties of fried rice, chow mein and wontons.

But while the new dishes are more refined and authentic versions of lo mein and other older disbes, many of the best Hoog Koog specialties are hard to find outside of Chinatosm

The Hong Kong influence is the latest in a series of changes that have affected Chinese cooking in the United States in the last two decades.

In the 70s, a wave of Taiwanese and Chinese chefs arrived, introducing the country to Mandarin and Sichuan food, During the late '70s, visitors to New York's Chinatown saw the emergence of a more sophisticated, classic Cantonese style. Menus broadened, and for the first time authentic dim sum houses offered an extensive repertory of finger foods.

In the last few years a wide variety of Chinese ingredients has been cultivated in

the United States, and Hong Kong-trained chefs here are incorporating these products into their cocking.

Hong Kong cooking takes its inspiration from the Cantonese. Seasonings and sauces generally are light, to accentuate the natural flavor of the ingredients, More refined techniques like stir-frying and steaming are stressed to accentuate the inherent taste of foods. The lightness of the cooking is especially attractive in this health-conscious CT3

"Since Hoog Kong is a melting pot of different Chinese cooking styles, chefs are often introduced to all the various regional schools of China plus all types of Western cooking, like French and Italian," said Ricky Moy, co-owner of the China Pearl restaurant in Boston, where Hong Kongstyle food is the specialty.

"Hong Kong cooking often involves mixing classic technique with new ingredients. Garnish and presentation is especially important

In New York, greengrocers' shelves in Chinatown are piled high with numerous

varieties of Oriental vegetables and fruits previously unavailable in this country.

Nicelar Astan/HIT

Even in winter, the selection is impressive. Sam Kong, manager of the Noodletown Restaurant, is delighted with the fresh do-mestic products he is able to provide for his chefs. "One of the biggest areas of growth has been in live freshwater seafood," he said. "Today we get whole, live shrimp from Florida and several types of fish from upstate New York. Geese are brought in from a poultry farm in Philadelphia and farms in New Jersey, Long Island and Florida grow oriental vegetables. Even as recently as a couple of years ago, much of this just wasn't available."

Along with new ingredients is a new atmosphere in restaurants that encourages owners and cheis to experiment and innovate, said Henry Hugh, a chef for Furman Selz Mager Dietz & Birney, a securities firm. He is also a teacher in the New School's culinary arts program and has cooked in Chinatown restaurants.

"Traditionally, a cook would train with a master chel for five to seven years, then follow him and cook with him for maybe as

long as 10 years," Hugh said. "Today the younger chefs are eocour-aged to go out on their own when they are younger. They may travel abroad to another country, and restaurant owners are now becoming actively involved in helping to create and inspire oew disnes." Hoog Kong chefs have settled around the United States. In San Francisco, the

Hong Kong influence has spread well beyond Chinatown. "There seems to be a passage for some of

the most talented chefs coming in from Hong Kong," said Patricia Unterman, a food critic for The San Francisco Chronicle. "There's also a proliferation of Asian farmers and seafood cultivators so that there is now an ample supply of all kinds of vegetables and live seafood."

Many restaurant owners like Luk Sang Moy of New York's First Taste restaurant: Tim Moy, owner of Noodletown and the Oriental Pearl restaurant on Mott Street, and his cousin Ricky Moy, of China Pearl in Boston, travel to Hong Kong once or twice a year to visit restaurants and sample oew dishes. They return with new ideas to

add to their menus. Kong, the manager of Noodletown, in wented a new dish, salt-baked flounder, upon returning from his last trip to Hong Kong, and the Oriental Pearl is now offering multicourse snake banquets - involv-ing all types of snake dishes - an idea spawned from the owner's travels.

Every year, I return to Hong Kong to see what's going on and to taste new things," said Lawrence Wu, owner of Eastern Villa. "This year I went back for about a month and then went to Canton and Macao, Now I think my restaurant style and taste is the same as Hong Kong."

## PEOPLE

#### Mel Gibson Gets Award For Plugging the Bard

- 14

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Mel Gibson, who played Hamier on screen and urged youngsters in a video to get to know Shakespeare, will receive the Will Award in April from the Shakespeare Theater in Washington, D.C. Gibson, who will get a trophy at a dinner in April, is the fifth recipient of the award, joining Joseph Papp, Kevin Kline, Christopher Planmer and Kenneth Branagh.

П

A London seller of antique and rare books has gone to court in Atlanta to try to retrieve a 1922 copy of James Joyce's "Ulysses", sent to a former stockhroker jailed for defrauding clicots. Mages Bros, such Karen L. Scherm. demanding that she pay for the book or return it. The book, oumber 99 of 100 copies of the first edition that were specially printed on fine paper and signed by Joyce in Paris, is valued at about \$43,000. At about the time the book arrived at Scherm's suburban home in October, the former stockbroker pleaded guilty to defrauding more than a dozen clients of \$2 million. "It's an especially nice edition. in particularly fine condition," said Edward Maggs. We're very afraid she'll sell it for much less than it's worth, and then we'll get into all those pasty legal entanglements over owner-

Tim Peters, the former husband of Sallie Bingham, the media beir-ess, has been denied a claim to the Bingham family fortune. Judge Benjamin Shobe io Louisville. Kentucky, upheld a prenuptial agreement between Bingham and Peters, in which he gave un any claim to alimony. They were divorced in October 1990. The judge said that though Peters "may now feel he made a bad bargain," that is not sufficient grounds for setting the agreement aside.

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The Italian novelist Umberto Eco was taken to a hospital with what doctors think is severe indigestion, although originally it was thought Eco, 60, had suffered a heart attack at his home in Monecerignone, 150 miles (240 kilometers] north of Rome. He probably will remain hospitalized for several days, doctors said. Eco's latest nev-et, "Second Minimal Diary." is due for release in Italy on Jan. 20.

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